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PLAN AND PARTICULARS OF THE

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

From Military Drawings Made on the Spot.

The Positions of the French, Sardinian and Austrian Armies, Respectively, with their Movements during the Day.

Prepared for the New-York Times.

The immediate and prospective importance in the history of our times, of the great victory won by NAPOLEON III. over FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, at Solferino on the 24th of June, has induced us to present our readers with a full, accurate and intelligible plan of the battle-field of that memorable day. This plan has been transferred from an elaborate military drawing made on the spot for the use of the Sardinian staff, and represents, as will be seen, the whole natural conformation of the ground. By following upon this plan the movements of the armies as described in the very interesting sketch which we publish to-day, the reader will be enabled to make himself thoroughly master of the leading features of this tremendous action. The shaded masses, which make up so large a part of the plan, represent the highland, hills and broken ground which stretches from the Lago di Garda, (marked L. G. on the plan,) in the north, to the town of Volta, in the south, and upon both banks of the river Mincio—the course, varying breadth, islands and bridges of which our engraver has minutely reproduced. The French forces are represented by the black blocks, the Sardinians by the shaded, and the Austrians by the white. The heavy black line which traverses the plan from Lonato, in the west, to near Castelnovo, in the east, is the great railway from Brescia to Verona. The main country-roads are given in small parallels; the water-courses and canals in thin black lines; the cross-roads in dotted lines.

At 5 A. M., on the 24th, NAPOLEON III. being at his head-quarters of Monte-Chiaro, about three miles west of Castiglione, Della Stiviere heard a heavy cannonading in the plains, to the south-east, and hurrying to Castiglione, where lay the French Imperial Guard, found that the whole Austrian army was repassing the Mincio to attack him, and taking up the best positions between Castiglione and the river. NAPOLEON at once took his post on a high hill in front of Castiglione, (marked on our plan by a cross,) and thence directed the opening of the decisive battle of the day. It was from this hill that at a later hour our special and editorial correspondents were fortunate enough to obtain a full view of the terribly magnificent drama, as it advanced to its climax o victory for the Franco-Italian arms. While NAPOLEON III., from this point, was ordering his army fifor the fight, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was completing his toilette in his head-quarters at Cavriana, (marked likewise by a cross upon our plan.)

At that time the Austrians were in full possession of Volta, Cavriana, San Cassiano, and Solferino: but they had not made as much progress in establishing themselves on the road from Goito by Cerlongo on Guidizzolo: and it was in this direction that the French made their earliest successful advance, the Austrians being beaten entirely out of Medole by 7 o'clock in the morning; and had not the *corps* of Marshal CANROBERT been delayed by the caution of that officer at Castel Goffredo till late in the day, the operations of Gen. NIEL towards Guidizzolo would have so coincided with those of the Duke de MAGENTA on Cavriana, as to have cut the enemy off from their retreat by Goito towards Mantua.

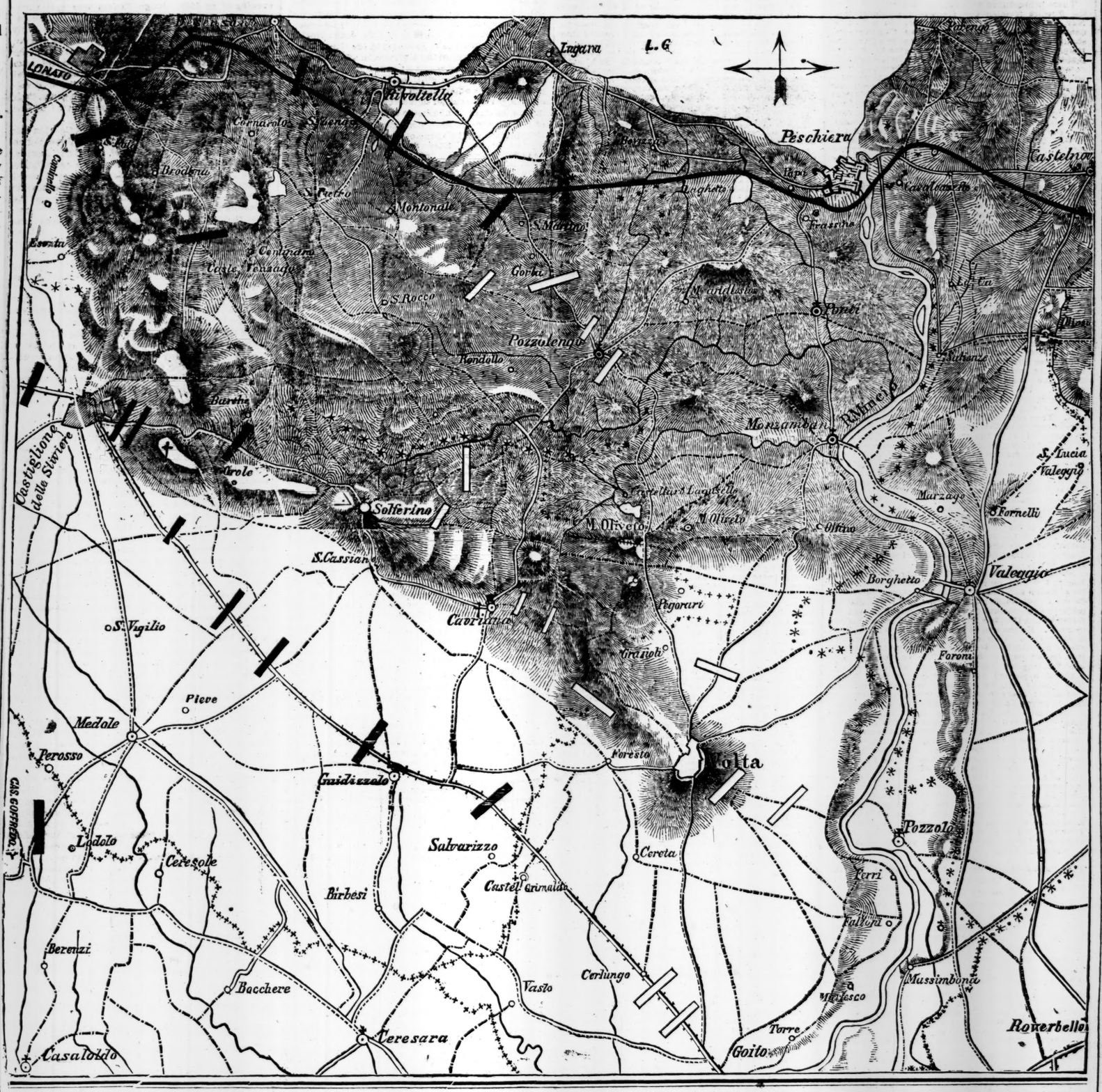
The most fiercely contested positions of the day were those of Pozzolengo and San Martino, where the Austrians endeavored to check and crush the Sardinians on the left of the allied army: and those of Solferino and Cavriana, from which the French centre, after hours of heroic and sanguinary conflict, succeeded in driving the Austrian main body. The Piedmontese artillery, which finally closed the battle on the Austrian right, was posted on the ridge of Montonale, and it was in the valley to the right of the railway, and on the road to San Martino, that VICTOR EMANUEL made his splendid charges at the head of his own cavalry. The decisive expulsion of the Austrians from Solferino at 3½ P. M. was witnessed by FRANCIS JOSEPH from the hill of the Madonna delle Pieve, here seen rising on our plan just above Cavriana. At that moment the young Emperor recognized his defeat, and, while the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with the Austrian Archdukes on the field, rode directly away by a by-path down to the Strada Cavallera, a little cross-road seen running on our plan from Solferino to Borghetto, where two bridges cross the Mincio and lead to Valegio, FRANCIS JOSEPH made a detour by Cavriana to Volta, and, seeing no hope left, rode up by Grazioli and struck the Strada Cavallara just below Monte Oliveto. Along this cross-road the victorious French thundered only twenty minutes in the rear of the flying Emperor, but FRANCIS JOSEPH crossed the river in safety, and the pursuit was arrested for the night by the Austrian occupation of Vallegio.

During the night the Austrians falling back from Volta moved across the Mincio by pontoon bridges, and the strong position of the left bank near Monzambano was occupied by the Fifth Austrian Corps. This, with the previous dispositions of his army on the samo bank, enabled FRANCIS JOSEPH to rest his weary limbs and meditate on the uncertainty of human affairs, at his new head-quarters of Villa Franca, about seven miles east of Vallegio, during the night of the 24th. During the same night NAPOLEON III., after eating the dinner prepared for the Majesty of Austria, at Cavriana, was sleeping off the fatigue of victory in the bed which his enemy had occupied the night before. Several points, insignificant in themselves, but of interest during the battle, which are not named upon our plan, would have been inserted there had the official accounts of the action reached us in time to permit of this without unnecessary delay in the publication. They will be easily located, however, by the careful reader. The hamlets of Robecco, lying between Casaloldo and Ceresara, and of Baeta on the main road from Castel-Goffredo to Ceresara, and not far to the southeast of Ceresole; with the farm-house of Cassnova on the main road from Medole and a little southwest of Guidizzolo, are the chief of these points. The heights described in the accounts of the Austrian position at Solferino as San Pietro and Rocco, will be found the first on the southern, the other on the northern side of the road which passes through the town. The little stream Redone which strengthened the Austrian position so materially, will also be easily identified running along the skirt of the Rocco to the north-east of Solferino.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOLFERINO:

A Ground-Plan of the Conflict, exhibiting the Positions and Movements of the Contending Armies; the various Localities referred to in Official and other Accounts; the General Features of the Country, and other Topographical Indications, Illustrative of the Battle.

Drawn and Engraved expressly for the New-York Times.



Details and Pictures of the Battle of Solferino, from the London Times — Enormous Strength of the Austrian Positions and Brilliancy of the Allied Victory.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The following letter is from the same correspondent who has described the principal events of this war:

POZZOLENGO, Sunday, June 26, 1850.

I regret almost to have written to you yesterday after the first impression of the battle; it might give a certain local coloring to one's narrative, but it was at the expense of accuracy. In a small engagement, where you can yourself overlook every movement and every phase of the fight, the noting down one's first impression is, no doubt, the best plan, but in a great battle, like that fought on St. John's day, you have to collect the details by degrees, and it is only after the knowledge of all the details that the battle assumes its proper shape in your mind, and you are thus enabled to give a true picture of it. It is almost presumptuous in such a case to give an account at the first moment, for even the Commander-in-Chief of an army would have some difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the battle within five hours after it occurred, and would be rather embarrassed in giving an account of it. I find that my first impression was right, and that no battle was expected on our side. It was known that the rear guard of the Austrian army, the Corps of BENEDEK, (the Eighth,) which had fought at Malegnano, and protected thence the retreat of the bulk of the army, had repassed the Mincio on the 19th inst. It had first received orders to stop at Castiglione and prepare to hold that place, but it had scarcely begun to execute this order when a counter order arrived, which recalled the rear guard behind the Mincio. In consequence of this it passed the Mincio at Monzambano, leaving only a few outposts behind it. Up to this time, then, the intention of the Austrians was evidently to content themselves with defending the Mincio line. From the 19th to the 22d, a change came over the plans, which may be, perhaps, explained by the circumstance that GYULAI only took leave of the army on that day. He did so in a very laconic order of the day, merely saying that his Majesty the Emperor had called him elsewhere, and that he took leave in consequence. In his stead Gen. SCHLICK, originally an officer of the Hussars, who gained himself a name in the war in Hungary in 1848–49, was named Major-General of the Italian army, of which the Emperor himself took the command. From all we can make out, there seems to have been too many plums in the pudding, for there is a good deal of jealousy among several of the Generals, who all think themselves entitled to the supreme command. For instance, Gen. BENEDEK, who is considered (at any rate by his own corps) as the fittest to command, is accused by GYULAI of having come too late for the battle of Magenta on purpose, although it is more probable that, being on the other side of the Po, he had not sufficient time to arrive.

At any rate, it is to put an end to all these jealousies, which are greatly deplored by the army, that the Emperer has taken the command in person. This was on the 22d. On the 23d the army received an order to be ready at 7 A. M., and the whole immense force, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th corps, passed the Mincio on that day, and had taken up their respective positions before the evening closed in. This mass, to which must be added twelve of the best cavalry regiments, from whose activity on the plain of the Campo di Medole a great deal was expected, cannot have numbered less than 180,000 or 200,000 men. Beside this, a strong park of position guns was also ordered over the river.

On seeing such a mass cross the river in one day, and march up to positions some of which were ten or twelve miles from the bank of it, one may well be astonished at the activity displayed, and cannot but conclude that the Austrian General did not know how to take advantage of it in the beginning of the war.

And this large army came not to defend the positions on the hills so much as to attack the allied armies, and drive them out of Lombardy. The confidence seemed to have been great, for the march to Brescia and Milan had become table-talk among the officers. The Emperor came up the same evening, and early the next morning visited the position at Solferino.

This return of the Austrians had been so sudden that the news of it had not reached the allied army. For reasons which I cannot mention now, the advance of these latter had been on purpose slow, and they did not seek to penetrate too far, in order not to have to hurry more than it suited their plans. You must have observed this from the short marches and long halts which were made since we left Brescia. The Allies contemplated no movement on the day of the 24th. The only project for that day was that the Piedmontese, whose lines extended from Desenzano on the Lake, along the outer ridge of hills down to Esenta, should send out two reconnoissances, one in the direction of Peschiera, and the other in that of Pozzolengo, on the road to the bridge of Sallionge, while the first French corps of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, which occupied the continuation of the ridge from Esenta to Castiglione was likewise to send out two reconnoissances, one in the direction of Madonna del Monte, on the road from Castiglione to Pozzolengo, and the other on that leading to Solferino.

I was, as you remember, under the impression that it was the meeting of these reconnoissances which was the beginning of the battle. As far as the Piedmontese are concerned this was correct, but not quite so as far as the French were concerned, for before these reconnoissances started their line of outposts was attacked in the plain from Medole to San Cassiano. The plan of the enemy seems to have been to refuse the right wing and strike a decisive blow at their left, so as to endanger if not cut off our line of retreat. For this purpose the Eighth Corps, BENEDEK's, which had come over the Mincio, was posted on the heights about Pozzolengo, while the rest of the army was massed from Solferino to Medole and Cavriana to Ceresale. This movement to turn our right flank was only possible so long as the heights of Solferino were held; for, these once lost, the army, if it still maintained itself in the plain, was in danger of being cut in two, and of losing one or two of the Mincio passe; **es,**

The Emperor, who, as you remember, arrived about an hour after the first shot was fired, saw this danger instantly, as well as the necessity of getting possession of this key of the position. The great point was to hold back the enemy's forces brought against our right, and to push him back in the plain until this could be effected. For this purpose the First Corps received the order to go on the roads which skirt the hills looking down into the plain; the Second Corps took its place at its right; again at its right was placed the Fourth Corps, and the third was kept back *en potence* on the extreme right, to serve as a reserve to the Fourth, if necessary, and to prevent any flank movement of the enemy, and fall on his flank should he attempt to make one. The infantry of the Guard was placed as a reserve behind the First and Second Divisions, while the whole cavalry was kept ready to advance as soon as the enemy was driven back toward the open Campo di Medole. The obstinacy with which the Austrians held the position of Solferino was only equaled by the efforts which they made to throw back our right wing, and, if possible to outflank it.

I gave you an idea of the position of Solferino. I assure you it is one of those to which can be fully applied the saying: "The more you look at it the less you like it." It is impossible to imagine anything stronger than this hill fort, with its high precipitous bastions and defiles of road, flanked by smaller spurs just of convenient height and distance for cannon. The Austrians, who, of course, knew every inch of their manœuvering ground, made the most of these advantages. But it was above all the entrances to the village, and the buildings in the village on which they had spent the greatest care. As the houses are built on the side of the steep hill, they, as well as the gardens, stand, as it were, on high terraces, and their walls form a kind of *enceinte* round the village. Every wall had been loopholed, and behind it were one or two good shots, firing constantly with rifles, which were supplied to them by those posted behind. In penetrating into this village great losses were sustained. The ground before it had been cleared, so as to completely expose those who wanted to take the place by storm. There being no ladders, and the gateway being too high to scale, the First Zouaves—the first who distinguished themselves in the battle of Malegnano—made a human pyramid, those below exposing themselves to the murderous fire which was kept up against them in order to allow their companions to mount and enter. But the most terrific carnage was, as usual, round the churches—one situate close underneath the high square tower, the "Spia d'Italia," of which I have so often spoken, the other on one of the spurs the mountain throws out toward the lake, and then the Spia d'Italia itself. The square tower and the ruined wall which surrounds it are, as I told you, built on a high conical mountain, which throws out three spurs, one toward the plain, the second toward Castiglione, and the third toward the lake. The first of these is the church, with a curious cupola, and a large yard before it, inclosed by high walls. One of the roads goes down to the plain from this point through a tolerably steep street, but once out of the village the road goes down in a gentle slope. This road is flanked on the left by a high isolated plateau, while on the right it is commanded by the long plateau-like spur which runs from the tower in the direction of Castiglione, and which forms a prominent feature in the scenery, owing to a score or so of high poplars planted in a row. The third spur, lower than the two others, compensates this disadvantage by its precipitousness. The church, which is built at the edge of it, forms likewise a prominent feature. Just at the junction of this spur with the mountain itself a very steep road leads down toward Castiglione. The part of the village built about those points is called the upper village. Toward Cavriana the mountain falls off very precipitously, and just at the base of it is built the lower village, to which the road leads up by San Cassiano.

As all the roads are between the different spurs, each forms a sort of defile. The chief attacks were consequently directed upon the heights themselves. Most of these are so steep at their upper part that a person unincumbered by anything has the greatest difficulty in climbing them, so you may imagine what it was for the French soldiers to get to the top with their packs. The Austrians on the top had left theirs behind them, and waited the attack in this manner. Add to this difficulty a scorching June sun, several hostile batteries sending down grape, and a dense mass of infantry firing down with their rifles. It was noon before the heights were crowned. A brigade of the First Division of the First Corps, and one of the Second Division, First Corps, did their best to get possession of the heights, but they had to go back again. It was then that the Emperor, who was on one of the low hills directing the movements, is reported to have said, "*Il faut avoir ce point c'est la clef de la position. Dites aux Grenadiers de la Garde de s'avancer;*" and then, as if remembering that they had had their share at Magenta, he said, "*Non; envoyez la première brigade des Voltigeurs;*" and the Chasseurs and the first battalion of the First and Second Regiments of Voltigeurs came on, and took the heights at a run, with the twelve guns which were placed there. Their dash was so magnificent that the Emperor, and, in imitation of him, the whole Staff, raised their caps, and shouted "*Brave les Voltigeurs!*"

I got to the place a short time after it had been taken, and I must confess I never saw such destruction of humanity in so small a space. You saw what the fight cost both sides when you counted the number and facings of the different regiments engaged. The wonder to me, however, is how the position could ever be taken. Those of the enemy who were in the keep at the foot of the town were taken prisoners. They had orders to defend the place to the last man.

The attack of the Second Corps, which, as you will remember, was placed on the right of the first, and had to clear the plain on the left of the road to Goito, near the slopes of the hills, had no less difficulties, although of another kind. The ground is as level as a table by nature, but has been intersected with roads, hedges, rows of trees, ditches and banks. Every one of these artificial obstacles became a new means of resistance to the enemy. This resistance was greatly facilitated by the number of detached farm-houses which abound there, and every one of which became a little block-house, which had to be taken.

The Fourth Corps worked in the same way on the right-hand side of the Goito road. One part of this Corps was sent to make a flank movement from Medole, and debouch towards Guidizzolo, about the heights of Cavriana. The fight, above all, in the farmhouses, was most obstinate, for the Austrians, who saw themselves in danger of losing the Goito road, and being thrown towards the hills, did everything to prevent the advance of the Fourth Corps. In spite of this, both the columns debouched in the afternoon on the Campo di Medole. No doubt the taking of Solferino relieved this side very much, and from that moment the Austrians fought for their retreat. A person in the house occupied by the Emperor of Austria, says that when the latter saw the retreat of his troops from the tower of Cavriana he had tears in his eyes.

While this was going on on our right the Piedmontese, as had been agreed, sent forward their reconnoissance—one column, a brigade of the Fifth Division, with two guns, towards Peschiera, and the other a brigade of the Third Division, with four guns toward Pozzolengo. This last column had for its support the other brigade of the Fifth Division. While the first went across the country toward Peschiera, the second followed the railway line which leads from Desenzano to Peschiera, and then, leaving it at the intersection of the road by the railway, rounded toward Pozzolengo.

The country to the south of the Peninsula of Sermione rises very gently toward the mountains, forming a kind of basin toward the lake. Thickly planted with trees, it is not very favorable for observation. The Sardinians, not suspecting the neighborhood of an enemy, advanced with their reconnoissance as far as San Martino, which is a plateau to the right of the road, rising abruptly from the lower country. This plateau is a few thousand feet square, and at the foot of it are ensconced among the trees a number of farm-houses. The officer of the Staff who accompanied the expedition thought he saw figures moving toward the opposite side while the Piedmontese passed, but he thought them country people. The column passed on, therefore, sending some skirmishers up to the plateau, who found themselves received with rifle balls from the houses at the bottom. The column faced round, and having disposed its guns to bear on the thicket, it advanced toward the plateau, and succeeded, although not without severe loss, in gaining the height, and at the same time a messenger was sent to hasten the advance of the next brigade. Before this could arrive, however, the Austrians had brought up fresh troops, and the Piedmontese were driven from the position they had taken up. When the fresh brigade had come up another attempt was made to get possession of the heights, which, however, did not succeed, and the Piedmontese retired, to form again and to await the reinforcement of two fresh brigades. These, the Brigades Aosta and Camou, arrived about 4 P. M., and then a new effort was made. All the guns were united into one large battery, to throw down the houses at the foot of the plateau, and three columns formed for an attack. Although dead beat by the rapid march, they scaled the heights, and finally not only maintained their position, but followed the enemy close to Pozzolengo. Their loss was very severe, about 4000 killed and wounded. They had for their adversaries the entire Eighth *Corps d' Armée* of Gen. BENEDEK, and were therefore terribly overmatched. No doubt they would have had even greater difficulties had it not been for the success at Solferino and Cavriana, which imperiously compelled a retreat on the right of the Austrian army as well. Two Piedmontese Generals are wounded and almost every colonel of the regiments engaged.

During the fight a message came from the other wing to send a Division toward Solferino, to act on that side.

I must interrupt my letter, for the mail leaves. More to-morrow.

CAVRIANA, Monday, June 27.

If I remember right, my account of the battle broke off yesterday with the engagement on our left wing, between the Piedmontese and the corps of Gen. BENEDEK. As far as our side is concerned the engagement at San Martino must be looked at as an entirely separate affair, not entering into the general plan of the battle. It was only toward noon, a short time before the taking of Solferino, that their coöperation, as I said before, was demanded. Having two Divisions and a half already engaged against a far superior enemy, and having likewise to apprehend an advance of the Austrians from Peschiera toward Desenzano, it was impossible to make the movement in the direction of Solferino which was wanted.

On the side of the Austrians, on the contrary, the movement all along the line was according to one plan. The great difficulty was, however, to give to the movements the necessary *ensemble* on a line of from twelve to fifteen miles in length. Until the orders from Cavriana could arrive, the situation was very often entirely changed; and to choose the opportune moment for a movement is just one of the most important conditions for the success of a battle. As it was, the right wing at Pozzolengo was entirely isolated from the rest, while the movements of the left wing could likewise be only imperfectly controlled. The length of the line made the employment of the reverses equally difficult, and caused a want of cohesion in the whole, which might have been far more fatal than it really was had the Austrians not thought so early of their retreat. All these great mistakes were up to a certain point counterbalanced by the number of lines of retreat which the Austrians possessed. But this advantage told only toward the end, and saved them from what otherwise would probably have been a complete route. During the battle it was curious to watch the effects of the great length of the line and its corresponding weakness. The French, with their first impetuosity, succeeded in breaking through or pressing back the part of the line they attacked, and before the reserves came up they had usually succeeded in throwing themselves into the flank of the Austrians, who still maintained their ground, thus forcing them likewise to retreat. In spite of their numerical superiority the Austrians found themselves almost always too few at the decisive point and at the decisive minute. They were thus pressed back step by step. The more they retired the greater became the length of the line and the corresponding disadvantage, for the road to Goito, which was the line of retreat for their left wing, and at the same time of vital importance, as one of the chief passages of the Mincio, runs off diagonally toward the river. This was, of course, a disadvantage which they could not help, but they ought evidently not to have chosen a line of battle which exposed them to it. They have six passages on the Mincio—at Peschiera, Sallonge, Monzambano, Borghetto, Valleggio and Goito. They wanted to use, and had consequently to protect, them all. Like the hen with her numerous chickens, they stretched out their wings to embrace them all. They were probably very confident in their success, and thought that the more they advanced the shorter their line would become, which was quite true, for Lonato and Castiglione, the two places where all the Mincio passages lead to, are not more than four or five miles distant from each other, and in pushing back the enemy, they might hope to envelope his right wing. This was evidently their calculation, only it was wrong and therefore failed. If one is certain of victory, then one is justified in choosing an order of battle which will make that victory the most decisive, and the enemy's defeat the most complete; but the events which have occurred hitherto in this campaign scarcely justified the Austrians in reckoning, even with a superiority in numbers, on a certain victory; it would have been, therefore, wiser to be more moderate in their plans.

In attempting too much they weakened their forces at the decisive point, and while they tried their offensive movement on their left, they lost the key of their position of Solferino. One can, indeed, forgive them for thinking this latter impregnable, fortified and garrisoned as it was; but in warfare there exist only greater or lesser probabilities, and no absolute certainties.

After the loss of Solferino, nothing remained but to think of retreat. The plain on both sides of the road to Goito became untenable, for it could be taken in flank from the spurs of the hills; and if the resistance was too long continued, there was the danger of its being taken in flank from Medole, and so lose the road to Goito. The centre could not assist it, for if it did move toward the right, it exposed its own line of retreat, which was toward Valleggio.

As it was, the line of retreat to Goito could only be kept with the greatest sacrifices, and it is but justice to say that the Austrians somewhat redeemed the mistakes which they made in their advance by the masterly way in which they managed their retreat, under very unfavorable circumstances. I have spoken already of the Campo di Medole, but I must go back to it, for it played a prominent part in the retreat of the Austrian left wing.

This Campo is an open piece of ground entirely devoid of trees. It forms almost a parallelogram, of which San Cassiano, the foot of the hills of Cavriana, Medole and Piure, form the four angles; it is about two miles in width and two and a half miles in length, and is intersected in its width by the road to Goito, which passes through Guidizzolo; this, in its turn, is intersected by the road from Medole to San Cassiano, which runs just at the beginning of the Campo. This open ground is mostly filled with scanty crops of corn and fields of Indian corn as yet not full grown. The borders of it are planted with rows of vines, trained up like low trees, and large numbers of mulberry trees.

When the Austrians had to withdraw from their first line, they took up their position on the border beyond this plain, in front of the village of Guidizzolo, which lies about one-third of a mile beyond the open Campo. They were *à cheval* on the road to Goito. Here they had to sustain, in the afternoon from 1 o'clock till nightfall, a most formidable combined attack. The First and Second Corps and the Guards began just about that time to scale the heights of Cavriana, and advance on the lower spur of the hills towards the Campo. The Fourth Corps, (Niel's,) which had abstained from the offensive until the position of Solferino was taken, began to debouch from the woods on the Castiglione side of the Campo, and from the crossroad which leads from Piure to Guidizzolo. The cavalry of the Guard and several regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique were coming out from the main road of Castiglione to Goito. The Austrian position was thus attacked from three sides. The superiority of the French artillery told nowhere more than at this point. Its great range and precision were really marvelous, for while every shell and shrapnel of the rifled cannon could be seen striking and bursting in the midst of the infantry lines of the enemy and among his batteries, the enemy's cannon could do but little harm. This was most striking in the beginning, when the distance between the two lines was still great. You saw the shot and shell fall short; the shell, fired evidently at a very high elevation, burst in the air before the French lines. In spite of this disadvantage, the Austrians brought up gun after gun, and it was interesting to watch how soon most of them were silenced. What seemed to me surprising was, that the Austrians did not try to make up in numbers what they wanted in range and precision. They never brought up more than three or four guns at a time, and those kept almost always on the road, although the open "Campo" was well adapted for evolutions of artillery. I can only think that they were not much inclined to lose them, and had therefore their artillery dispatched toward the Mincio, keeping only the most necessary part of it with them—rather false economy, it seems to us, for what they saved in cannon they lost in men. The fields on both sides of the road, in front of Guidizzolo, were strewn with dead and wounded. Another thing which remains to be explained is, that they did not take advantage of the large mass of cavalry—twelve regiments—which they had brought over, and which, ably employed, might have been of considerable use in protecting their retreat. Here the reason seems likewise to have been economy, or else that they could not bring up all their cavalry on the road, incumbered by the retreat of the army. At any rate, there seemed to me nothing like twelve regiments of cavalry in the field, every one of which ought to have above 1,000 horses in war time. There were but two small charges of a few squadrons of Lancers against the Chasseurs d'Afrique, which looked very warlike, but which did not contribute very much toward the success of either side. It was the Austrian infantry which had all the shock to bear, and their resistance was unquestionably great.

If I have been clear enough in explaining the respective positions of the two armies, you must have seen that, leaving aside the Piedmont engagement, which had no connection with the operations on this side, our whole attack was made by two large columns—the first, to the left, consisting of the First and Second Corps and of the Infantry of the Guard; and the other, to the right, of the Fourth Corps, with the Third *echelonned* to the right of it. Both these columns advanced from the plain, and had for the object of their operations Cavriana, which was the centre of the Austrian position. They were to reach this point by two great flank movements, in order to gain the range of heights to the left, and to break through the Austrian line, separating the centre at Cavriana from the left wing at Guidizzolo and Ceresale. Accordingly, the First Corps, which was on the left, and supported by the Guards, advanced, at the base of the hills, as far as the road of Solferino, and then passed to the left and scaled the position. Having done so, it took again its original direction, and swept over the crest of the hills towards Cavriana. The Second Corps, which was to the right of it, continued to sweep the plain and the hillside as far as San Cassiano, then likewise faced to the left, and went up the heights, which were at the same time attacked by the left column, which had already gained the hills. The Fourth Corps kept its original direction to the left of the Goito road, until it came in front of Guidizzolo. It threatened the extreme left of the enemy and the line of retreat of this wing from Medole, and then took likewise the direction toward the hills, so as to throw itself between the centre of the enemy's army, and separate it from the left wing.

The taking of Solferino and this movement of our right column, to throw itself between the center and left wing of the Austrians, are the two great phases of the day. Until 3 o'clock this second phase was still undecided. Just about that time a heavy thunder-storm came down, which lasted for more than half an hour, and became the turning point. While the Fourth Corps continued its attack on Guidizzolo a division of the Third Corps was brought up, and, crossing behind the former, threw itself between the hills of Cavriana and Guidizzolo. At the same time the artillery was working on the flank, from the last spurs of the hills of Cavriana. This was decisive, and the Austrian line was soon broken through.

As for the material results of the day, they were, as you know by the bulletin, 30 guns and several thousand prisoners; but they are nothing in comparison with the moral effect of the battle. The strategetical gain is the Mincio line. Unfortunately it was not possible to gain the Mincio passage. The enemy was indeed defeated; but, apprehending danger to his line of retreat, he began to retire early in the day and in tolerably good order. It was nightfall before he was driven out from the Guidizzolo and Cavriana. From there to the Mincio is about 10 miles, and the troops had been on foot and fighting without food since sunrise. Even those who had not taken part in the action were exhausted by fatigue, hunger and thirst. The exertion would have been too much.

The losses are far greater than I at first anticipated. They cannot be less than from 30,000 to 35,000 on both sides. You can only estimate them after passing over the whole length of line in every direction. In spite of the exertions made, it has not yet been possible to find and bury all the dead men; as for the horses, they still lie about in scores, infecting the air.

On the French side, the proportion of the wounded to the dead is greater than usual, which is explained by the small projectiles of the Austrian rifles. Most of the wounds are in the head, neck, and limbs, which is in consequence of the fight being on the steep hills. The large number of our own wounded, and those of the enemy, made it impossible to provide for them at first, and it became necessary to call in the efforts of the population. Certainly Brescia may be proud of its population, for nothing could be

more striking than the noble and patriotic way in which it behaved. Not a house or family, however small, which has not found means to accommodate one or more of the wounded, and many deprived themselves not only of their comforts, but of necessaries, in order to relieve the sufferings of those who fought for them. All those who had carriages at their disposal went out themselves to the French and Piedmontese lines, to bring back wounded. Others were waiting at the gates of the town for their arrival, and carried off the wounded as if they were a treasure which they had found; others, again, in order to be beforehand in the work of charity and patriotism, went out several miles on the road to meet and invite them to their abodes.

These efforts were suddenly disturbed yesterday afternoon by one of those panics which are common the day after a battle, when the excitement has not had time to abate, and all minds are still very sensitive to any outward impression. I happened to be on the road from Solferino to Castiglione about 3 P. M. It was covered with a long line of carts and mules bringing in the wounded from the battlefield. When not more than a few hundred yards from the town I heard an unusual movement from behind, and saw clouds of dust arise. At the same moment a man in the uniform of a Chasseur d'Afrique passed on at full gallop, holding in his hand his drawn sabre. The thing struck me so much the more as on the evening of the battle, when coming back from the Campo di Medole, I also saw a person in the same uniform, and likewise with his sabre drawn, rush through the mules and carts on the road. I tried to stop him, but could not; he went on, and after him came a rush of mules, carts and carriages, coursing along as hard as they could, and jolting the wounded in the most frightful manner. I hastened to get into the town, to get out of this senseless rush. There, too, the confusion had spread; the sick who could still walk tried to get off; the tricolored flag disappeared in a moment, the shops were shut, and all this was caused by the notion that a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had somehow or other come to the high road, and cut off a convoy of provisions! It was highly absurd, but it produced its impression, not only at Castiglione, but on the whole road to Brescia and Milan even, growing at each station to larger proportions. In Brescia it took the shape that the Austrians were at the gates of the town. But, again, to the honor of the Brescians, it must be said that the impression lasted only a few minutes, and then the National Guard, troops, and all those who could get hold of some weapon, went to the ramparts, determined to resist.

There was not the slightest ground for the panic, so far as I can ascertain, and the impression gains ground more and more that it was a false report by Austrian spies. At any rate a number of individuals have been arrested, and I hear my friend, the Chasseur d'Afrique, in disguise, was shot this morning.

The evening of the battle the troops encamped on the ground which had been occupied by the enemy. Yesterday morning the line was extended to Volta and Pozzolengo, and this morning we are close to the Mincio. The head-quarters are still at this most wretched of places, which has been so plundered that the inhabitants live literally by what they can get from the soldiers, having no kind of provisions left for themselves. DESENZANO, Tuesday, June 28.

Here I am, on the shores of the Lake of Garda, looking across the smoothest, bluest and most transparent sheet of water to those bold Alpine peaks which inclose the lake to the north. There is Monte Baldo and the famous plateau of Rivoli, just distinguishable on the other shore, close to the white dusky road which leads up to the valley of the Adige. Right before me runs out from the right the long peninsula of Sermione, with its yellowish white churches reflected in the water. The island marks for the moment the extent of our domain on the lake, and beyond it you see some green and dusky white rather regular lines, with a tower or two protruding from among them. You take up your glass, and you distinguish the fortress of Peschiera. You can see that the Austrians have not lost time, and have considerably increased the line of works. It is too far to distinguish the nature of these works, but, from one or two indications, you can make out a scientifically fortified pentagon, with its lunettes before, and to these have been added some more outer works. Some of these are still in course of construction, and as you look at the human ants digging away on the mounds your memory carries you back involuntarily to the first days of the siege of Sebastopol, when every one ran up to the three nameless hills, so famous afterward, and looked down eagerly on the Russians who were heaping up difficulty after difficulty, and obstacle after obstacle. There, however, the comparison must cease, for there is not much danger of these molehills on the Lake of Garda becoming quite so formidable as those of the great arsenal of the Euxine. It will be rather interesting to watch the changes which the rifled cannon will bring into the system of fortification. If it answers here as well as it does in the field one must begin to think of remodeling the whole system. Peschiera, on this side of the Mincio, is already invested, and, as soon as the Mincio is passed, will be invested on the other side. The sea side is open and accessible to steamers, of which two still remain, the third, as you know, being sunk the other day at Salo, where she had gone to levy contributions. This morning one of the two approached this place, and turned once or twice, as if she was looking for a mooring from which to greet the town with her fire; but, warned probably by the fate of her companion at Salo, she got up steam again and went off to the opposite shore

This place, which is quiet, little frequented, and falling off since the railway has been constructed, is now drawn into the turmoil. Being on the road to Brescia and Milan, there is a movement going on in it which contrasts strongly with the grass-grown streets, tumble-down houses, and the utmost poverty of resources. Still it is a charming change after the camp, for you have only to look in the evening over the lake, illuminated and surrounded with the halo of the sinking sun, to forget that a few miles from you are two powerful armies, intent on destroying each other as fast and as effectually as possible.

VOLTA, Wednesday, June 29.

It is just two months to-day since the first Austrian soldier crossed the Ticino, and to-day the Franco-Sardinian army is *echelonned* all along the Mincio, waiting for the signal to cross this Rubicon of the much-talked-of *quadrilatère*. The Emperor has to-day transferred his head-quarters to Volta, and to-morrow, or perhaps even to-night, we shall be on the other side of the Mincio. At any rate, all preparations have been made, although no resistance is expected from the Austrians, who, according to all accounts, have withdrawn all along the river line. If we pass the river without a battle, it will be the result of the victory of Solferino. With arrivals so uncertain and plans so changing as in the Austrian army, we may find them in some strong position about Costeggio or Formio Campo, just as we found them, when we least expected, at Solferino. I think, from the lesson they received on St. John's Day, that they will not again risk a battle in the open field, and will prefer retiring into their positions before Verona. Should they wish to try their luck and skill again, there are plenty of points almost as favorable for them as their battle-ground five days ago. Should they have more confidence in hilly positions, there is a range on the other side of the Mincio, Villafranca and the plateau of Verona to choose from. All the most sanguinary engagements during the war of 1848 occurred in that neighborhood; Formio, Campeggio, Santa Lucia, and Casteggio, which decided the campaign. The whole ground which we are about to tread has been for years the study of the Austrian "General Staff," so it may be presumed that they will choose what long and deep study has convinced them to be best.

When our troops arrived at Volta they found numbers of Austrians dead and dying left behind in the place. They were left behind in the retreat, and lying about in considerable numbers, infecting the air. As the Austrians were not pursued to Volta these must have been the wounded who had been carried back from the battle-field of Solferino, and who could not be taken away in the hurry of retreat.

There is a notion pervading the camp, which has been probably imported from the other side, that among their other means of defence, the Austrians have at Peschiera great locks on the Mincio, by means of which they can send down any volume of water, and increase its velocity to a degree which no pontoon bridge ever made can resist. I give you this as I have it, although I must say it seems to me arrant nonsense.

The road of communication to the south by Cremona and Pavia on the one side, and Piacenza on the other, is open, so that now the northerly road by Milan, which was formerly the one used, will be relieved of a considerable part of its traffic. The bridge at Cassetto over the Oglio has been replaced by a pontoon bridge. The Corps of Prince NAPOLEON, which came that way, is already so close to the Great Army that it can cooperate with it, and before you have received this letter he will probably have taken up the position assigned to him. One of his divisions (D'AUTEMAR) was already at Cassetto several days ago, while the rest, with the Prince himself, was close to it at Tradina.

Peace Proposals of Prussia as Reported by the London Times—Their Puerile Absurdity and Inevitable Rejection by France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

The Prince Regent of Prussia, without possessing any claim for consideration as a statesman, is a straightforward, honest soldier. His experience of war is confined to the French campaign of 1814, (wherein he served in a subordinate place,) and to his command of the Prussian troops who put down the Baden revolutionists in 1848-9. His greatest admirers will hardly assert that he has given proof of strategic ability. He is, however, impressed with the idea—so prevalent now-a-days among crowned heads—of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the Germanic Confederation. He is anxious that Prussia should reassume her position among the great Powers of Europe, and should speak not only in her own name, but as the representative of Germany. He was strongly opposed to the vacillating policy which caused Prussia to strike her colors to Austria and Bavaria in 1850, and to refuse her coöperation in support of Turkey in 1854. According to the so-called "Constitution," prevailing in this country, he alone can direct its foreign policy, the Chambers being a mere mockery, and only allowed to discuss such measures as the Government may initiate. When he first proposed the mobilization of the Landwehr many members of the Ministry—which had but lately been formed from the ranks of the Liberal party—opposed the measure. They utterly disapproved the system which had handed over the Austrian empire to Jesuits and priests, and they thought that a threat was not the best commencement for the proposed mediation. They were, however, unable to resist the allurements of the Court, and after some days' delay the order was issued for placing the army on a war footing.

This unexpected measure took all Europe by surprise, and France was not long in demanding explanations. The Government replied that it was impossible Prussia could remain defenceless while a great war was raging close to the frontiers of the Germanic Confederation, and against one of the principal members of that body; that it had armed for defence alone, and for the purpose of giving proper support to its diplomacy on the first fitting occasion; and that it had no hostile intentions against the Emperor NAPOLEON. Germany, however, knew that, though this was part of the truth, it was not the whole truth. It felt that the mobilization meant action, and immediate action; and Germany was right.

No sooner was the Landwehr called out than Prussia prepared proposals for peace, which she transmitted to England and Russia. She was naturally anxious to secure the moral support, and, if possible, the active coöperation of these neutral Powers, but she distinctly stated that, in the event of their refusal to make common cause, she reserved the full right of assuming the initiative and of presenting her proposals for the acceptance of the belligerent States. With England she has, as might have been expected, proved unsuccessful. The known opinions of Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, no less than the actual march of events in Italy, led to little prospect of success in that direction. Strange as it may appear, there is better hope of some understanding with Russia, and, as I shall hereafter show, the Czar is not likely to take any active part against Germany.

Without affecting to know the exact tenor of the proposals submitted by Prussia, I can assert that they are substantially as follows: 1. The creation into an independent State of the provinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers; 2. Venice and the provinces east of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria; 3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula; 4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the concurrence of France.

These propositions will receive the support of all the Powers forming the Germanic Confederation. Nay, there are some who think they do not go far enough, and who are anxious that the Confederation should interfere in defence of the integrity of Austrian Italy. The whole of the Powers agree in thinking that the line of the Mincio is necessary for the strategic defence of Germany on the side of the Tyrol, and they will never consent to Venice falling into the hands of a great maritime Power. They assert that even now the war is not localized to Italy. KLAPKA addresses the Hungarians in inflammatory proclamations from the Emperor's head-quarters, and with his consent. KOSSUTH is on his way to the camp of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the Republican standard, trampled under foot in France, is to be elevated in the hereditary States of Austria. In Bohemia and the Tyrol, in Hungary and Venice, revolutionary agents are at work, and the very existence of Austria as a great Power is in imminent danger.

No time is therefore to be lost, and interference must be prompt in order to be efficacious. The revolutionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the German tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What, say the "governing classes," if NAPOLEON III., after defeating Austria at another Austerlitz, should attack Prussia at another Jena? In the words of Gentz, they feel "that it is neither in England nor Russia that they must look for deliverance, however desirable the assistance of these Powers may be. It is to Germany, and to Germany alone, that the task must be reserved." They remember that Prussia, having deserted Austria in 1806-7, the latter, after the defeat of Austerlitz, observed a "strict neutrality. They have not forgotten that the result of that battle was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States," according to the Federal Act, "severed forever from the German empire, rendered independent of any Power foreign to the Confederacy, and placed under the protection of France." They know that the coalesced Princes pleaded the necessity, in consequence of the weakness of their former chief, of looking out for a new Protector possessing sufficient force to secure them from insult. They read that NAPOLEON I., in announcing the Confederation of the Rhine to the Diet of Ratisbon declared "That he had accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That so pacific were his objects that he would never carry his views beyond that river." They remember how the First NAPOLEON kept that promise, and they see his successor, who "represents the principle, the cause, and the defeat," pursuing his *idées Napoleoniennes* on the plains of Lombardy. They may therefore be excused if they are alarmed at their position, and if they take such steps as may be necessary for self-preservation. The point in dispute is simply as to the wisdom and timeliness of the measures they have adopted. It cannot for a moment be asserted that the Rhenish frontier is in imminent danger, and yet see what Prussia is doing.

She proposed to the Diet that the Seventh and Eighth Corps of he Federal army (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt) should be placed on the Upper Rhine; and we have just heard that the military commission to whom the question was referred by the Diet has this day reported in favor of her demand. By the end of next week her army will be in full march. Two *corps d'armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. Twelve hundred men are working at the fortifications of Koningsberg, hitherto neglected out of respect to that Power. The Guards will be stationed between Wittenberg and Erfurt, ready to march at a moment's notice to Silesia or the Rhine, from which they will be about equidistant. On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed—80,000 at Dusseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th Corps of the Federal Army, the troops of Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns. A requisition to that effect will be at once made to the Diet at Frankfort. She has already a large force at Mayence, and the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, and Magdeburg are being carefully looked to. When these preparations are complete she will, probably, make her proposals to France. Should she do so, they will most unquestionably be refused, and Prussia will then be compelled either to support her diplomacy by her bayonets, or to eat her leek with patience and resignation.

Effects of the Defeat of Solferino on the Austrian People.

From the London Times.

The result of this defeat must be far greater than the loss of a field of battle and a strategic line, or even of the variously stated killed and wounded who cumber the hospitals and moulder under the surface of the plain. Despotism can only exist under the condition of victory. The corpse of LOUIS THE GREAT was hooted on its way to sepulture, and NAPOLEON THE GREAT looked around in vain for some hopeful friends to counsel further resistance before he signed his final abdication. In the army of Austria and among the people of Austria, if we are rightly informed, all is now irritation, rising rapidly to disaffection. The soldiery are still as confident as ever in themselves, but they have no longer any confidence in their leaders. It was under the fear of impending mutiny that GYULAI was removed from his command. For the first time, the general voice in the city and camp dares to accuse the aristocracy as the cause of the great national disgrace, and to inveigh loudly against the exclusive character of the disposition of military rank. The soldiery, whether Austrians, Hungarians, or Croats, true to their military *esprit de corps*, demand to be led back again to battle—but by leaders who are able to command them. They refuse to admit the supposition that they are inferior to the French as soldiers. They are exasperated and not cowed, and their exasperation is even greater against the system by which they have been sacrificed than against the enemy by whom they have been defeated. They insist upon fighting, and, in the face of the general excitement, it will be impossible for the Emperor, either for strategic or for political purposes, to shrink from repeating once and again the experiment so disastrously made at Solferino. But, if we may trust the reports of those who have most recently mixed with all classes of the soldiery, it is no longer with the hope or the care to save Italy to the Austrian Empire, or to give effect to the old Imperial policy, that other battles are demanded, but simply with the desire to retrieve the honor of the army, to recover to themselves their own self respect, and to prove to the world that as soldiers they are not inferior to the French. The country to a great extent shares this sentiment. The hope is now, as in 1844, that after having defeated the foreign enemy they may make peace with honor, and may then turn round and arrange their own affairs at home. The Government which was tolerated in its prosperity, has become contemptible immediately it has proved itself to be weak; and all its subjects have discovered that it has no moral qualities to preserve it from general detestation. Now, for the first time, the Emperor hears the truth from his people; and while the figment of his military power is being rudely exposed by the French, the popular voice cries aloud, "It is for this impotent imposture that the people have been sacrificed, and that the nation has been reduced to bankruptcy!"

It is difficult to predict how far this very reasonable dissatisfaction of the armed and unarmed subjects of the Austrian Empire may carry them. It is an exaggeration, and perhaps scarcely an exaggeration, of the general sentiment which pervaded the English nation when the Crimean campaign made manifest the despotism and imbecility of the aristocratic chiefs of our military force. In our system this is the only department which is homogeneous with a despotic form of government, and which is not responsible to the House of Commons. If in those days the English Constitution was upon its trial, in this fragment of absolute power, despotic institutions were also upon their trial. Now that quiet times are for a moment returned, those who are most interested in the preservation of an effective national force are allowed to relapse into their old somnolence and long-tried obstinacy.

After all that has been said and proved, the authors of that frightful waste at Balaklava, and of those dreadful scenes on the plateau before Sebastopol, wear honors and titles as glorious records of the deeds which tarnished the honor of our arms and eclipsed for a moment the memories of a thousand victories. We suffer these insults to our love of country because we know that we have at any absolutely critical moment the power by great and irregular, but peaceful effort, to arrest and punish them. But such is not the case in Austria. Austria has no free Press, no House of Commons, no constitutional checks; her system is of that kind which a blow shivers, but which no friendly pressure bends. We doubt whether FRANCIS JOSEPH can maintain the traditionary policy of his House in the face of military defeat. It may be that he will have to draw back from Italy, to restore to Hungary the institutions of which she has been robbed, to give some liberty of speech, and action, and conscience to his own German provinces, or, in default, perchance to depend upon the Zouaves of the French Emperor, or upon the Cossacks encamped upon the frontiers of Galicia, to protect him from the demands of his own subjects and the indignation of those troops who retreated so sullenly from the heights of Solferino.

The Exploits of Garibaldi—Como Liberated.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

COMO, Monday, June 6, 1859.

You must be anxious. I hasten to reassure you. We are all safe and sound. But what a chapter of excitements! Events have rushed by us with frightful rapidity. Twelve days ago intelligence that GARIBALDI had crossed the Ticcio with his 5,000 braves filled the city with enthusiasm, and the garrison with alarm, for the Austrian soldier pronounces the name of the guerrila chief *sotto voce*; believes him invulnerable, that balls flatten on his forehead! Two days after we heard he had entered Varese through forced marches, without horse or artillery, having routed the enemy by the way at the point of the bayonet. Then our garrison sent out an exploring party. In a few hours they came running back in wild disorder, covered with dust, without their arms, crying "Close the gates!" The garrison was up in an instant. A strong detachment hurried out to reconnoitre "the enemy in ambush," but found nothing save the cast-off arms of their panic-stricken comrades. It was not GARIBALDI, but a herd of cattle encamped in a thicket! The Lieutenant of the alarm was shot by night in the ditch of the fort.

Next morning proclamations were found on the walls—"The Chasseurs of the Alps are coming to the relief of Lombardy." The treason subjected us to domiciliary visits for days. I was fortunate enough to conceal my fowling-piece and revolver. The general agitation rose to breathlessness; not a word was spoken; fear and trembling prevailed; the Bishop escaped in the pause; women, of both sexes, fled with their children to the mountains.

Another morning, at break of day, the city was roused by the trumpets of the garrison, the drums beating quick marches, the streets rumbling with the tread of horsemen and the heavy roll of artillery. Sentinels stood at every corner. My servant threw open the shutters to look out, when one of the ruffians leveled at him with a terrible oath. The poor devil threw himself back upon the floor as if he had been shot. I found difficulty in reassuring him. Armed with a bottle of *eau de vie* I ventured to the door to conciliate the German: succeeded, and learned that the inhabitants were to keep their doors and windows sealed until further orders, for 5,000 of the garrison had gone out in pursuit of the "brigands," so I beat a retreat. The population was entombed alive, and the silence of death prevailed in the streets.

The stupor was first broken on the morning of the 27th by a distant cannonade, sounding solemnly through breasts beating with hopes and fears. Before noon forty mules passed my windows on a trot! bearing wounded men screaming with torture, the listening streets reverberating the while with the sharp music of the distant musketry. Minutes were as hours to the imprisoned: but death guarded all doors. Toward 3 o'clock a broken squadron of Hussars precipitated themselves into the Piazz Nuova, and attempted to rally; but men and horses were alike unmanageable; the furious animals flying, head downward and sides bleeding from the spur and bayonet, into the open road to Milan. In a moment more 2,000 footmen, rusty with dust and blood, came running in from Borgo-Vico, dropping sacks and muskets as they passed. The great bell of the Cathedral then broke silence, waking echoes from every belfry in the longed-for signal of hope. The imprisoned city burst into liberty as a bound; arms came from their hiding places as by magic; men rose from the ground; within an hour 10,000, from town and country, had assembled to receive the deliverer hastening to the gates. What a greeting for mortal man! But GARIBALDI rushed through the open ranks, waving his sword for a free passage, his eager followers sweeping after from a six hours' fight, heavy carbines flapping on their shoulders as they ran. Another encounter near the Milan railway renewed the bloody strife. A few rounds, and the enemy showed his heels, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field.

The conquerors reëntered the city in triumph, with all the enemy's cannon as trophies of victory. It was the festival of freedom—night turned into day. All doors were thrown open, and every soldier found a home. In the midst of the bell ringings and illuminations, the women proved angels of mercy, ministering to the wounded and refreshing the weary; not even forgetting the bleeding and deserted Austrian. The general joy was even unbounded; the streets were in extasy with their new deliver, ringing through all the night with wild, irrepressible bursts of liberty. "Como is free! The Austrians are gone! Como is free! free! Do you understand? We are free! free!" The very words seemed alive. "*Viva Italia! Viva Indedendansa! Viva Garibaldi!*"

And where, think you, was the old chief himself during the universal joy? Up to his ears in business: with undiverted eye looking into every department of his command: repairing losses, augmenting means, discriminating amongst crowds of fresh volunteers, organizing for the morrow, when he must be off for new dangers and duties. All this revel proves the need. I saw him a moment in the midst of his suite in the wildest hour of the ovation—a picturesque object truly! Tall and well limbed, a noble head, with thick flowing beard and eye of fire, on Atlantean shoulders, covered with a scarlet mantle tied round an open neck with cord and tassel, lance and carbine swinging at his sides, declare at once an extraordinary person. Accoutred as he was, I never saw such a hero before. And yet this terrible creature can be gentle and courteous as a woman; soft as sucking dove, is at the same time cautious and daring, exalted and cold. Severe with his men as with himself, he inspires a faith quite equal to the fear of his enemies; the moral power of action and reaction. The *Veni, Vidi, Vici* method is instinctive with life. Listen to his words on crossing the Ticino—"My sons, we are one against five. Before us hope, death behind. We have no cannon, the enemy has, and we must take them. On! Italy must be free, or we perish!"

If he be not a good General, he is certainly a great Chief, and the King showed his own military instincts when he bid him go when and where he would. And look at his work. Within ten days he has had five deadly conflicts with superior forces, has dislodged the enemy from all his strongholds in this rough and mountainous province, and compelled him to evacuate Northern Lombardy with its 500 communes, now all emancipated—traversing the while almost impassable swamps and passes with incredible celerity, to elude observation and secure advantages. The story of these rapid marches and counter marches, as rehearsed by his men, stirs the blood like romance. On one occasion he escaped being surrounded by two overwhelming divisions, which seemed to promise his destruction within an hour, by suddenly disbanding into an impenetrable mountain forest, on the other side of which he soon after encountered and routed one of the detachments with the bayonet, his darling instrument. One of those stratagems which declare his genius. And all this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss, though the death of Casteromano, who fell at Camerlata, was a sad blow. Poor fellow! You knew him, all accomplished as he was. Hurrying from his London exile at the first note of war, he accepted a captaincy in this corps, in the hope of the joy of once more entering his beloved Milan a freeman. He fell just ten days too soon, in the very bloom of life, one more noble martyr in Lombard history.

Order is completely restored under the Piedmontese Protectorate. It seems like the recovery from nightmare. Men breathe freer and hope for better things to come. As no part of Italy has suffered so much from tyranny, so no part of it can feel the same degree of joy in the prospect of emancipation. The Austrian rule here, since the opening of the war, has been inexpressibly brutal. Its exactions and conscriptions were always oppressive enough, but its war impositions have been perfectly merciless. For example—General URBAN, a brute of the Haynau *genus*, imposed a demand on Varese, the other day, for three million of Austrian lire, to be paid within twenty-four hours, before GARIBALDI could come to its relief, under the penalty of being sacked! The thing was impossible for a town of ten thousand, but the population was robbed of every dollar it could muster on the instant—when the deliverer arrived. You may fancy his reception. And yet certain English ladies residing here prove to have been in treasonable correspondence with this man URBAN. They were arrested on the discovery, and would probably have been shot but for the intervention of the Sardinian Commissioner, (VISCONTI,) who has banished them from the country. The enormous tax imposed by the Imperial Government upon the whole department of Milan, to be paid on the 15th inst., is happily forestalled by the fortunes of war, and the people are naturally wild with joy in the prospect of a speedy and final deliverance from the hated German rule.

Interesting Divorce Case in the British Courts.

In the British Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on the 1st inst., the case of Mure *vs.* Mure and Chichester was called up.

This was a petition by Mr. WM. MURE for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, LUCY VIRGINIA MURE, with the co-respodent, the Hon. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HAMILTON CHICHESTER. Mr. MURE was the British Consul at New-Orleans, and was married to the respondent, then a Miss OLIVEN, at Dumfries, in November, 1856. After the marriage they lived together, first in Scotland and England, and then in America. They returned to England at the beginning of 1857. At the end of that year Mr. MURE was obliged to go back to New-Orleans, but, Mrs. MURE being pregnant, he allowed her, at her request and that of her mother, to remain in England until after her confinement. She stayed with her aunt in Devonshire, and in December gave birth to a child. In May she left Modbury in order to rejoin her husband, but went first to London, to make a short stay at the house of Mr. and Mrs. HYNAM. Mr. HYNAM was surprised to find, on her arrival, that she was corresponding with a Capt. BEAVAN. She went with him to the Crystal Palace, and did not return until late at night, and allowed him to treat her with familiarity unbecoming in a married woman. Evidence was also given that Mrs. MURE had been accustomed to visit a house of ill-fame in Great Portland-street during her stay in London. Their Lordships decreed a dissolution of the marriage, and condemned the co-respondent in costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION—NEGROES IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Herald*, July 14, has the following:

"The Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County, through Judge Foote, this morning, delivered an important decision. At the last election, FREEMAN H. MORRIS, tailor, of this city, and having about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, presented himself at the First Ward voting place, and was barred from voting on account of his negro blood. Action was brought against the judges of the election, SANBORN, CHRISTIAN and GARRETT, for illegally rejecting the vote. They pleaded in defence the recent action of the Legislature respecting the vote of every person having any negro blood in his veins. The case was made up and submitted to the Court. This morning Judge FOOTE declared for the plaintiff, declaring the 'Black Law' to be unconstitutional. The Court held that under the old Constitution of Ohio, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentioned 'white persons,' without defining what constituted a white person, consequently, the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remained in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be unconstitutional."

The father of Passmore Williamson sent one hundred dollars to Prof. Peck as his contribution towards the relief of the imprisoned Oberlin rescuers while they remained in jail at Cleveland.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

The Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to prepare and report a *Preamble and Bill of Rights*, have submitted the following:

PREAMBLE.

Existence was the first gift of Omnipotence to man. It is the end of the institution and administration of Government to secure to every individual perfect freedom to enjoy in safety and tranquillity the rights and blessings of that existence; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to institute a new government, and take measures necessary for their protection and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a community in covenant, where the whole people treats with each citizen, and each citizen treats with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is, therefore, the duty of the people, in framing their Organic Law, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them, that every citizen may at all times find security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Kansas, acknowleging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator and Preserver of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, peaceably and without fraud or violence, of entering into an original, explicit and soleman compact with each other, and of forming a Constitution of civil government for ourselves and our posterity; having the right of admission into the Union as one of the American States, consistent with the Federal Constitution and by virtue of the treaty of cession by France to the United States of the province of Louisiana; believing that the right of self-government is inherent, and should be asserted in accordance with the popular will and Federal Constitution, do ordain and establish the following Constitution as the fundamental law of a free and independent State, by the name and style of the State of Kansas, bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence westward on said parallel to the twenty-fifth parallel of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said parallel to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining happiness and safety, and the right of all men to the control of their persons, exists prior to law and is inalienable.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the People, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the General Assembly which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by a two thirds vote of the same body, and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives and to petition the General Assembly for redress of the grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security, but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, and extend to persons of every condition; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 7. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any form of worship against his consent, nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State, nor shall any religious test or amount of property ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of religious belief, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to dispense with oaths or affirmations. The liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State; nor shall any money be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any sect, society, or institution.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of invasion or rebellion the public safety requires it; and said writ shall be granted, as of right, in all cases where the Legislature shall not specially confer discretion upon the Court; but the Legislature may prescribe preliminary proceedings to the obtaining of said writ.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fine imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In any trial, in any Court, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person, in a criminal cause be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 11. The liberty of the Press shall forever be inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

SEC. 12. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate in the Legislature is so essential to the rights of the people that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint in any Court or place whatsoever.

SEC. 13. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same, and no conviction in this State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be liable to be conveyed out of this State for trial in any case where the offence was committed within the same, and no indenture of any persons, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State if inconsistent with the laws thereof.

SEC. 14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, estates, &c., against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action or mesne or final process, except in cases of fraud, and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 18. Foreigners who are, or who may become hereafter, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native-born citizens.

SEC. 19. All Courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 20. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State, nor shall there be any constitutional distinctions on account of sect or sex.

SEC. 21. Private property shall be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigencies imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open without charge, a just compensation shall be made to the owners of the property in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public uses, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by depositing money, and such compensation shall be estimated by a jury, without deduction or benefit to any property of the owner.

SEC. 22. No citizen of this State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of this State, but when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States.

SEC. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

It is not at all certain that this report will be adopted. It contains some strong passages, and will call out a warm discussion.

The Convention has considered the subject of Corporations and Banking; the Ohio Constitution having been taken as the basis of Committee's report. The Convention will favor a General Banking law, and will require United States stocks and Kansas State stocks as a basis for security, equal to the amount of the circulation and the additional security of ten per cent. that shall be deposited in specie.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to audit and award claims for losses in our Shannon war, made a report yesterday, which was immediately ordered to be printed. The tabular statement, containing figures only, is twenty feet in length. It presents a complete compend of statistics that are the most valuable of anything yet secured to Kansas history. From the totals, I copy the following table in round numbers:

No. of claimants	463
Whole amount of losses claimed	$676,020 21
Amount allowed	412,978 03
No. of houses burned	78
No. of horses stolen	368
No. cattle stolen	533
Property owned by Pro-Slavery men	$77,198 99
Property owned by Free State men	335 779 04
Destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	318,718 63
Destroyed by Free State men	94,259 40

By this chart it is easy to see through the political veil that has heretofore been cast around the transactions of that bloody era. Kansas is disposed to deal liberally with these claimants, and the real claim is, in justice, against the General Government.

RANDOLPH.

FROM UTAH.

Return of Judge Eckels—The Federal Courts—A Gentile Preacher in the Mormon Tabernacle—Apostate Mormons Returning to the States—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, June 20, 1859.

The Hon. D. R. ECKELS, Chief Justice of the Territory, accompanied by the Hon. ANDREW HUMPHREYS, Indian Agent, returned to this city on the evening of the 15th. Judge ECKELS was met about twelve miles east of the city by a number of Federal officers and citizens, and escorted in in state. If his reception upon his arrival can be taken as an indication, he is very popular among all classes; even the Mormons themselves show him a higher respect, I am told, than has ever been shown to any other Federal officer, but as he struck a heavy blow at the most vulnerable point in their creed, namely, polygamy, their respect, or seeming respect, may be dictated by fear rather than love.

Judge SINCLAIR had determined to hold Court in this city, commencing on the first Monday in June, but on being advised of the approach of the Chief Justice, concluded to await his arrival, when a consultation would be held, and they would decide when it would be most politic to hold Courts in each of the several Districts. This consultation has been held, and the following times and places have been agreed upon: First District, at Nephi, commencing on Monday, the 15th of August; Second District, at Great Salt Lake City, commencing the 1st of August; Third District, at Genoa, commencing the 1st of September. Each Court is to remain in session until the first Monday in November, or until all of the business shall have been disposed of.

Judge ECKELS takes charge of the

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Attorney-General Black's Opinion upon Expatriation and Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

Attorney-General BLACK has, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, rendered an opinion in the case of CHRISTIAN ERNST, a native of Hanover, and who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about ten years of age.

This subject was recently made the basis of a communication to our Minister at Berlin, who was instructed to demand the release of Mr. ERNST.

It appears that he was naturalized last February, and in March, after procuring a regular passport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the village where he was born about three weeks, when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, forced into the Hanoverian army, and here he is at the present time, unable to return home to his family and business, but compelled against his will to perform military service.

The Attorney General says that this is a case which makes it necessary for the Government of the United States to interfere promptly and decisively, or acknowledge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country, under any circumstances whatever. What you will do must of course depend upon the law of our own country as controlled and modified by the law of nations, the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress.

The natural rights of every free person who owes no debts, and is not guilty of any crime, to leave the country of his birth, and in good faith, and for an honest purpose—the privilege of throwing off his natural allegiance, and substituting another allegiance in its place—the general right, in one word, to expatriation, is incontestible. I know that the common law of England denies it; that the judicial decisions of that country are opposed to it, and that some of our own Courts, misled by British authority, have expressed (though not very decisively) the same opinion. But all this is very far from settling the question.

The Municipal Code of England is not one of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of international law. We take it from natural reason and justice, from writers of known wisdom, and from the practice of civilized nations. All these are opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. It is too injurious to the general interests of mankind to be tolerated. Justice denies that men should either be confined to their native soil, or driven away from it against their will. A man may be either exiled or imprisoned for an actual offence against the law of his country; but being born in it is not a crime for which either punishment can be justly inflicted. Among writers on public law the preponderance in weight of authority, as well as the majority in number, concur with CICERO, who declares that the right of expatriation is the firmest foundation of human freedom; and with BYNKERSHOCK, who utterly denies that the territory of a State is the prison of her people.

In practice, no nation on earth walks or ever did walk by the rule of the common law. All the countries of Europe have received and adopted and naturalized the citizens of one another. They have all encouraged the immigration of foreigners into their territories, and many of them have aided the emigration of their own people. The German States have conceded the existence of the right by making laws to regulate its exercise. Spain and the Spanish American States have always recognized it. England, by a recent statute (7 and 8 Vic.) has established a permanent system of naturalization in the very teeth of her common-law rule.

France has done the same, and besides that has declared that in the Code Napoleon (Art. 17) that the quality of a Frenchman will be lost by naturalization in a foreign country. There is no Government in Europe or America which practically denies the right. Here in the United States the thought of giving it up cannot be entertained for a moment. Upon that principle this country was populated. We owe to it our existence as a nation. Ever since our independence we have upheld and maintained it by every form of words and acts. We have constantly promised full and complete protection to all persons who should come here and seek it by renouncing their natural allegiance and transferring their fealty to us. We stand pledged to it in the face of the whole world. Upon the faith of that pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If we repudiate it now, or spare one atom of the power which may be necessary to redeem it, we shall be guilty of perfidy so gross that no American can witness it without a feeling of intolerable shame.

Expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's natural country, but naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence. When we prove the right of a man to expatriate himself, we establish the lawful authority of the country in which he settles to naturalize him, if the government pleases. What, then, is naturalization? There is no dispute about the meaning of it. The derivation of the word alone makes it plain. All lexicographers and all jurists define it one way. In its popular etymological and lawful sense it signifies the act of adopting a foreigner and clothing him with all the privileges of a native citizen or subject.

There can be no doubt that naturalization does, *pro facto*, place the native and adopted citizen in precisely the same relations with the Government under which they live, except so far as the express and positive law of the country has made a distinction in favor of one or the other. In some countries immigration has been so encouraged by giving to adopted citizens certain immunities and privileges not enjoyed by natives. In most, however, political favors have gone the other way. Here none but a native can be President. In some of our States foreign-born citizens are ineligible to the office of Governor, and in one of them they cannot even vote for two years after they are naturalized. But if these restrictions had not been expressly made by positive enactment, they certainly would not have existed.

In regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized American may therefore go forth with equal security over every sea and through every land under heaven, including the country in which the latter was born. Either of them may be taken up under a defective contract, or a crime committed by himself; but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both of them American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the Government of the United States. One of them never did owe fealty elsewhere, and the other, at the time of his naturalization, solemnly and rightfully, in pursuance of public law and municipal regulation, threw off, renounced and abjured forever all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and especially to that sovereign whose subject he had previously been. If this did not work a solution of every political tie which bound him to his native country, then our naturalization laws are a bitter mockery, and the oath we administer to foreigners is a delusion and a snare.

There have been and are now persons of a very high reputation who hold that a naturalized citizen ought to be protected by the Government of his adopted country everywhere except in the country of his birth; but if he goes there, or is caught within the power of his native sovereign, his act of naturalization may be treated as a mere nullity, and he will immediately cease to have the rights of an American citizen. This cannot be true. It has no foundation to rest upon (and its advocates do not pretend that it has any) except the dogma which denies altogether the right of expatriation without the consent of his native sovereign—and that is untenable, as I think I have already shown.

Neither is this view supported by the practice of the world. I need not say that our naturalization laws are opposed to it in their whole spirit as well as in their express words. The states of Europe are also practically committed against it. No Government would allow one of its own subjects to divide his allegiance between it and another sovereign, for they all know that no man can serve two masters. In Europe, as well as here, the allegiance demanded of a naturalized resident must have been always understood as exclusive. There are not many cases on record, but what few we find are uniform and clear. One ALBERTI, a Frenchman, naturalized here, went back and was arrested for an offence against the military law, which none except a French subject could commit; but he was discharged when his national character as an American citizen was shown.

A Mr. ANTHER, a native of Bavaria, after being naturalized in America, and living here for many years, determined upon returning to his native country and resuming his original political status. The Bavarian Government, so far from ignoring his naturalization, expressed a doubt whether he could be readopted there. But the most decisive fact which history records is the course of the British and American Governments during the war of 1812. The Prince Regent proclaimed it as his determination that every native-born subject of the British Crown taken prisoner while serving in the American ranks should be tried and executed as a traitor to his lawful sovereign.

This was undoubtedly right, according to the common law doctrine. The King of England had not given his assent to the expatriation of those people. If the Prince Regent had a right to arrest naturalized Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in Canada, (as the King of Hanover arrested Mr. ERNST in his dominions,) and compel them to fight for him, he certainly had a right to hang them for fighting against him. But Mr. MADISON denied the whole doctrine and all its consequences. He immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring that if any naturalized citizen of the United States should be put to death on the pretence that he was still a British subject, two English prisoners should suffer in like manner by way of retaliation. The Prince Regent's proclamation was never enforced in a single instance. A principle which our Government successfully resisted under such circumstances will scarcely be submitted to now.

The application of these principles to any naturalized citizen who returns to his native country is simple and easy enough. He is liable, like anybody else, to be arrested for a debt or a crime, but he cannot rightfully be punished for the non-performance of a duty which is supposed to grow out of that allegiance which he has abjured and renounced. If he was a deserter from the army, he may be punished when he goes back, because desertion is a crime. On the other hand, if he was not actually in the army at the time of his emigration, but merely liable, like other members of the State, to be called upon for his share of military duty which he did not perform, because he left the country before the time for its performance came round, he cannot justly be molested. Any arrest or detention of him on that account ought to be regarded as a grave offence to his adopted country.

What acts are necessary to make him part of the army? what constitutes the crime of military desertion? whether a person drafted, conscribed or notified, but not actually serving, may be called a deserter, if he fails to report himself? these are questions which need not be discussed until they arise.

But it may be said that the government of Hanover has a right to make her own laws and execute them in her own way. This is strictly true of all laws which are intended to enforce the obligations and punish the offences of her own people.

But a law which operates on the interests and rights of other states or peoples must be made and executed according to the law of nations. A sovereign who tramples upon the law of the world cannot excuse himself by pointing to a provision in his own municipal code. The municipal code of each country is the offspring of its own sovereign's will, and public law must be paramount to local law in every question where local laws are in conflict. If Hanover would make a legislative decree, forbidding her people to emigrate or expatriate themselves upon pain of death, that would not take away the right of expatriation, and any attempt to execute such a law upon one who has already become an American citizen would and ought to be met by very prompt reclamation.

Hanover probably has some municipal regulation of her own by which the right of expatriation is denied to those of her people who fail to comply with certain conditions. Assuming that such a regulation existed in 1851, and assuming also that it was violated by Mr. ERNST when he came away, the question will then arise whether the unlawfulness of his emigration makes his act of naturalization void, as against the King of Hanover. I answer no—certainly not. He is an American citizen by our law. If he violated the law of Hanover which forbade him to transfer his allegiance to us, then the laws of the two countries are in conflict, and the law of nations steps in to decide the question upon principles and rules of its own.

By the public law of the world we have the undoubted right to naturalize a foreigner, whether his natural sovereign consented to his emigration or not. In my opinion, the Hanoverian Government cannot justify the arrest of Mr. ERNST by showing that he emigrated contrary to the laws of that country, unless it can also be proved that the original right of expatriation depends on the consent of the natural sovereign. This last proposition I am sure no man can establish.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Tom Corwin at Xenia—He Defines His Position.

The Hon. TOM CORWIN opened the campaign in Ohio on the 15th July, by delivering a stirring speech at Xenia. He said:

"He had met his fellow-citizens with a view to settle his relations with the Republican Party, and to define his position before his constituents. He had been the subject of misrepresentations, and it was his purpose to correct them.

It had been said of him—nay, some of his audience had heard him say—that in respect of party operations he did not know whether or not he belonged to any one of the great political parties of the country. He was not now even sure that his principles, except in one respect, where those of any party now in existence; but upon the subject of Slavery he agreed entirely with the Republican Party. Upon that subject he was confident he concurred in sentiment with nineteen-twentieths of those men in the State of Ohio who vote the Republican ticket. But there were other important principles before the country, upon which the Republican Party had never clearly defined itself, and it might be that he did not concur upon those questions with that party.

In relation to Slavery, he had during forty years maintained the position occupied by the Republicans. The record of his whole life would prove it, and the record of his future life would show that he was with them earnestly upon Anti-Slavery principles.

Upon the subject of the power of Congress, in relation to legislation for territories, it was his fixed opinion that Congress had the right, and it is its duty, to prohibit Slavery in them. But with those who contend that Congress has not power to pass laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves, he could not and did not agree. He agreed with the Republicans that Slavery is very mischievous—more injurious to the white than to the black man, and he could establish by historical proof that wherever Slavery has found a place, the slave has suffered less than the master.

He said, and would repeat, that the remark that the Republican Party was organized upon the single question of Slavery; and when he had said that he belonged to no party, it was with the gratification expressed or implied that there were other great questions interesting to the people of the United States, upon which the Republican Party had not been explicit, and it was to these questions he had addressed himself. It was his deliberate opinion that Congress has the power to make a proper and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves as well as fugitives from justice: and he could not agree with those persons of extreme views who maintained it to be the duty of citizens conscientiously opposed to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed that nineteen-twentieths of the Republican Party of Ohio agree with him. Just before coming upon the stand, a note had been slipped into his hand by some person unknown to him, which he would read, viz:

"Hon. THOMAS CORWIN: In your speech here, last Fall, you denounced as bad citizens those who would not aid or could not conscientiously aid in executing the Fugitive Slave law. Now, Sir, I wish to know how any man who believes slaveholding to be immoral can aid in the execution of said law, unless he undertakes to fight both against God and his own conscience. Swearing to support the Constitution lays no obligation under any circumstances to support or aid in executing said law, for you know, and every unprejudiced man knows, that it is unconstitutional in several of its features.

(Signed) A CITIZEN."

Mr. CORWIN remarked upon the note at length, the substance of his sentiments being that he did not meet to denounce any man as a bad man who refused to obey the law, but that he regarded it the sacred duty of every citizen to obey the law when it should have been decided as such by the legislative and judicial departments of the country. He who would not, could not be a good citizen. It was rather absurd, and the principle carried out that one man should presume to say a law is unconstitutional, and condemn all of his fellow citizens as ignorant, especially where every Court in the United States had declared the law constitutional. This Fugitive Slave Law, Judge MCLEAN, an earnest Anti-Slavery man, had declared constitutional in so many words. Can any man say he is right and all the world wrong? He would not countenance any man to do an act which his conscience would not justify. He would admire a man who would sacrifice himself for principle, because he would guarantee his honesty. Yet he would say the law must be obeyed, and if you do not like it, repeal. Suppose DARIMAN YOUNG should come here with his forty-two women, and be arraigned, how would you regard it if he should set up the plea, "My conscience and the Word of God, as I read in the book of Mormon, tells me I am right?" He (Mr. CORWIN) would have men obey the law, and if they disobeyed he would bring their heads to the block, if the law required it. He disliked the Fugitive Slave law. It is a bad law, and an unjust law. He would not have voted for it, if he had been in the Senate. But it is the law and must be obeyed, till the principle of obedience to laws is forgotten, and we are driven to anarchy and despotism. The Constitution recognizes this law. The right of recapture could be asserted under the Constitution if you had no law. The Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the whole country, and a writ of error would take a case before it from your highest State tribunal, and the Supreme Court would inevitably decide in favor of the recapture upon evidence. If you would put the law aside in one case, you would in another, and what would be the result?

Mr. CORWIN proceeded to say he would prohibit Slavery everywhere. The Constitution gives Congress right to limit, and it is the duty of Congress to do it. He did not believe Territories had a right to admit or reject it. This doctrine is contrary to the intention and instruction of the framers of the Constitution. All the laws of the United States upon this subject, from the organization of the Government down to the Kansas Nebraska bill, had expressed the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798. Congress enacted a law imposing a fine of three hundred dollars upon any person who would import a slave into that Territory for sale. It did permit a man owning slaves, who went there to live, to take them there with him; but it forbid the Slave-trade. The same law required the Territorial Legislature to send up its laws for the approval of Congress, and if disapproved they were null and void. The United States Court, with JOHN MARSHALL on the bench, sustained this power. In Louisiana Territory, organized 1799, the same provision was applied, and this in the face of the law of 1799, extending the Slave-trade twenty years, a law applicable exclusively to the States. With such imperial power did Congress administer the Constitution in relation to the Territories, and in that very Congress which made the organic law of the Territory of Louisiana, there were seventeen members who assisted in framing the Constitution of the United States, and there was no petition or remonstrance against the exercise of that right, and THOMAS JEFFERSON signed the bill which prohibited the Slave-trade in Louisiana. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, New-Mexico and Utah were all organized territorially with the same restriction laid on by Congress. JAMES K. POLK, whom all Democrats ought to respect, recognized this power by signing the bill organizing Oregon a territory with the Wilmot Proviso. Missouri was an exception, but the compromise restricted Slavery then by Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. MONROE and his whole Cabinet, all but two of whom were Southern men, admitted the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery north of that line. For seventy-five years Congress exercised this power; and shall we say that those who made the Constitution did not understand it? All the great fathers of the Constitution, WASHINGTON, the ADAMSES, JEFFERSON, JACKSON and POLK recognized the unquestioned power of Congress. It was only in 1846 that DOUGLAS and CASS discovered that WASHINGTON and MONROE didn't know what the Constitution meant. They produced squatter sovereignty. This was a heresy he hoped the Republican Party would not introduce into their church. He would have them stick to the good old Anti-Slavery construction of WASHINGTON and all the Presidents down to POLK. All of them, said the speaker, occupied the ground which the Republican Party now occupies.

He proceeded to say of squatter sovereignty, that if voting is the natural right of a white man, so it is the natural right of the black man; and if fifty thousand blacks should meet in a territory and legislate, and Congress assenting to squatter sovereignty, must not interfere unless these democrats, by some ethnological or physiological argument, can prove that a black man is not a human being. Referring to the Fugitive Slave law, he said that by the same authority that Congress legislates in the restriction of Slavery, she has a right to make laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

This position has always been successfully maintained. While we are denouncing the South, he said, for violating the law by opening the Slave-trade, let us not be found guilty of violating it in the North, in another particular. Let us tell them that we rely upon the contemporaneous construction of the constitution, and we can with unimpeached integrity oblige them to do so. Mr. CORWIN here devoted some attention to the question of admitting states with a slavery constitution, and said he would not do so even if his constituents instructed him to do so: he would resign first. He thought, however, that there is now no practical view of Slavery, which makes it of deep interest. He was opposed to the acquisition of more territory. He would advise Republicans if they want the agitation of slavery to cease, they must not acquire more territory; with 25,000,000 of people, we have one-tenth of the globe and we want no more. You say you want Cuba, or you won't let anybody else have it, because it is the key of the Gulf. Why is not Jamaica or Canada dangerous to our peace? The danger is not here, it is in the South. They say it is manifest destiny that we must expand, but manifest destiny always runs to the South. After expressing his conviction that the Anti-Slavery sentiment must be victorious over its antagonists, with either the Wilmot Proviso or Squatter Sovereignty, Mr. CORWIN referred briefly to other topics, which, he said, were opinions of his own—the Republican Party had not expressed itself definitely upon them; among them were Government expenditures and fillibustering. He opposed the accumulation of debt in time of peace, and held it to be the duty of the Republican Party to bring down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point possible with the efficiency of the Departments, and to scale up a tariff to that precise point. He was in favor of discriminating between home and foreign manufactures, while the Democratic Party advocates a horizontal tariff. Fillibustering he would put down rigidly and at all hazards. It is piracy and villainy that should not be countenanced.

The speech, of which the above is an imperfect abstract, was well received.

Mr. Yancey on Manifest Destiny and the African Slave-trade.

In a speech delivered at Columbus, S. C., on the 8th July, the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY discoursed as follows of manifest destiny and the necessity of reviving the African Slave trade:

"We see vast neighboring domains inviting the progress of our institutions. All this magnificent continent south of us to the Isthmus of Darien, *destiny points out as the field of our operations.* The Spanish race has utterly failed in its mission to civilize those regions. They failed in their attempt to build up industrial prosperity upon the slavery of the Indian race. In this attempt they warred against nature. No other race was ever designated to be slaves but the African race. They have also failed in every government experiment they have made, and they have tried many. They can neither maintain a republic nor a monarchical form of government; they have not the wisdom to devise proper laws; they have not the characteristics that would made them properly obedient to laws. Their country presents a vast spectacle of anarchy and confusion, in which neither life, liberty or property are safe. It is covered all over with vast semi-heathenish idolatry. No man conversant with the fate of nations can fail to see that it is but a question of time, when all this region shall be occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race. It is our destiny to carry to that people the arts, the blessings of good government, and to carry to them the higher blessings of Christian civilization.

But yet while fitted for this magnificent destiny, in the purity and sufficiency of our civilization, *we are denied all power of expanding over it, by the unjust action of our own Government.* The great question for us to solve is, what shall be our course in relation to this unjust policy? How are we to disenthral ourselves? Such a question demands a union of sentiment, as well as a union of action among the people. We are told that we are progressing towards its proper solution, because it is said that it is now stronger than ever within the Union, and therefore may hope to control the Union. In one sense this is true, and not true in the sense in which it has been uttered. The South is stronger now than she was 20 years ago. She is stronger because more united; because party shackles sit more lightly upon her people; because she has determined the question of the morality of Slavery in its favor; because she has determined the question of its great primary value in its favor; because she has determined the political bearings of Slavery in its favor.

But while we are thus stronger within ourselves, we are not relatively stronger, considered with reference to our opponents. They, too, are more united in sentiment against us. There are but two great factions of the North. One would crush us by the direct action of the General Government; the other would indirectly crush by hostile territorial legislation. But the true question is not, are we stronger than we have been, but are we strong as our necessities require? Are we as strong as we rightfully ought to be? This question must be answered in the negative. Can we have any hope of righting ourselves and doing justice to ourselves in the Union? If there is such hope it would be our duty to make the attempt. For one, I have no such hope, but I am determined to act with those who have such hope, as long, and only as long, as it may be reasonably indulged. Not so much with any expectation that the South will obtain justice in the Union, as with the hope that by thus acting, within a reasonable time, there will be obtained unity amongst our people in going out of the Union. [Applause.] If we remain in the Union, we must demand a repeal of every unconstitutional act against the institution of Slavery. We must demand the repeal of the acts of 1807, 1819, 1851. We must demand that it shall be a settled policy of this Government, that wherever Slavery shall exist under the flag of this Union, it shall receive full and adequate protection from the Federal Government. [Applause] If we can obtain these demands, then we shall be in a condition to fill the glorious destiny that awaits us. When we have obtained these demands within the Union, we may look to measures for the acquisition of new Territories fit for a slave population. Without them, the acquisitions of such Territories would but prove another curse to the South."

The Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, representative in the last Congress from the First District of Georgia, declines a renomination for reasons set forth in the following letter to the Democratic Convention of his District:

WARRENBORO, July 13, 1859.

SIR: Being desirous, in the present condition of the country, to avoid unnecessary dissension, and in view of the fact that the election of the next President may devolve upon the House of Representatives of the United States, and feeling a deep interest in the maintenance of sound and correct principle—looking to the security of the South and her institutions and to have chosen a good and true man to represent the great interests involved—and being sensible, from the number of gentlemen whose names will probably be used as candidates, that the success of the principles I advocate will be endangered by discontents springing out of the conflict of feeling incident thereto, and wishing to promote harmony in the District as far as I can, I beg, through you, as my friend, to announce to the Convention that I do not desire my name to be used in connection with the contest now pending before them.

I avail myself of the present occasion to offer to the people of the First District my profound thanks for the manifestation of their kindness and confidence in conferring the high trust heretofore delegated to me.

Respectfully yours, JAMES L. SEWARD.

To WADE SANFORD, Esq.

Parisian Cockneyism.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, re-published by LEONARD, SCOTT & Co. contains an article on Sentimental Physiology, being a review of MICHELET'S *l'Amour*, from which we make the following extract on the Cockneyism of the Parisians. The faith of the Parisians in Paris is by no means the exclusive property of Frenchmen: Americans, Englishmen and Russians, share in the sentiment. It is a fanaticism founded in good reason:

"One who loves to shape for himself the forms of events in the darkness of the future, might be interested and puzzled for a long time with the momentous question, "What is to become of Paris?" The prospects of that city seem sufficiently embarrassing, whether regarded from a moral, religious, social, or political point of view. Paris will grow, and grow, and grow, and its ramifying railroads will act as so many arteries, bringing the vital fluid into the great central heart of France, and not reacting as veins to carry it back. Paris will certainly become congested again, as has happened often before, and the next time matters may be worse than they yet have been; the explosion may be more tremendous in proportion to the congestion. On the face of things such a danger would appear to threaten London even to a greater extent. London is larger than Paris, and expands every day; but that matters little. The outward and visible increase is apparent rather than real. There is no strong attraction of Englishmen towards London as there is of Frenchmen towards Paris; but the forces of attraction and repulsion appear to correct each other. England will never be centralized in London as France is to a certain extent in Paris. No one who has the shadow of a settlement elsewhere connects the feeling of home with our great metropolis, while the true Frenchman is at home only in Paris. His feelings are those of Ovid in his exile at Tomi, when business or health takes him away from his beloved capital.

"Quæ mihi suprenum tempus in urbe fuit."

Even in the glorious Alps of Dauphiné, or among the Pyrenees, mountain scenery which he may revel in without putting his foot on foreign ground, and equal to any in the world, he feels *ennuyé* at a short sojourn, and sighs for the flesh-pots of Egypt and "gross mud-honey of town." It is far otherwise with the Briton. Unless very young indeed, nothing but duty will bind him to a day longer in London than he can possibly help. If he is an M. P., he never nods in the House under the infliction of a long-winded speaker but his dreams are of the gorse and the grouse; if he is a merchant, he takes delight only in the associations connected by the name of 'Change, cursing the reality of the thing; if a small tradesman, he is never turned into a sleepy reverie by the flies in his shop but he dreams of the suburban box whither, when times mend, he may wend his way by rail or omnibus about 4 in the afternoon, leaving his late custom to an underling; if a mechanic, his thoughts through the week are of his Sunday holiday, and the burden of his secret prayers is that the day may be fine to enjoy it—in fact from the perpetual and growing antipathy of its inhabitants, joined to the miasma of the Thames, London is in danger of disintegration, and seems in a fair way to be transplanted piecemeal to the several railroad stations in its neighborhood. It has even now, with its furious and fevered life, burnt itself so hollow in the centre, that proposals have been made to transplant into the suburbs the metropolitan churches to sites whither their parishes have migrated. Paris, on the other hand, becomes daily more packed and compact within the new lines of its fortifications. Its environs are dull—what place is duller than Versailles? St. Germain, St. Denis, and the rest, are the finest possible specimens of deadly liveliness. In the central parts of Paris, and that part of the Boulevards which is near them, is all the motion, all the life, all the gayety, and we may add, to a great extent, all the beauty. The Place de la Concorde is the focus from which France radiates—the central point of that peculiarly Attic civilization in which France takes the lead of the world. Standing there about the fountains, we have often been struck with the idea that it was the boss or 'umbilicus' of the world, bearing the same relation to modern Europe that Delphi was supposed by the ancients to bear to their world. There is something singularly open and uplifted in the situation. The splendid vista of the Rue de Rivoli, terminated by, or rather continuing itself through the Arch of the Star, looks like the High-street of the world, and might well be supposed to be the entrance of some great cosmopolitan thoroughfare like the Appian Way of old. The elevation of mountain isolated by surrounding ravines seems rather to uplift a man to heaven than to command earth. The elevation of the Place de la Concorde is of that perfectly mundane and accessible nature, spreading every way into the horizon, that it seems to symbolize the all-pervading influence of an imperial community. We have seen an excellent photograph of that very place, including the façade of the Louvre and the front of the Madeleine. The only thing that struck us as unnatural about that photograph was the entire absence of all life: an omission, however, in actual fact, easily explainable, such photographs being generally taken early in the morning. No human being was to be seen, either civil or military; no horse, no vehicle. One great characteristic of the spot, and that which especially gives it its cosmopolitan character, is the constant circulation of motley life around it; not in the shape of excessive crowding, as seen in the aneurisms of the arteries of London, but as a natural and healthy kind. It is not to be wondered at that a Frenchman is proud of Paris—loves Paris; wonders whether a dinner or a play is to be eaten or seen elsewhere in the world; affects or really has a profound ignorance of every other place and people besides Paris and its inhabitants. Any one who is in the habit of reading what we would call *par excellence* the Cockney Parisian literature of the day, will see that we do not overstate this case. The charge of Cockneyism may be brought with great force against much of our own popular writings. From the fact that the workshops of newspapers and periodicals are in London, London sights and sounds are obtruded too often and forcibly on the eyes and minds of contributors not to affect greatly their lucubrations. *Punch*, for instance, circulates everywhere where uniformly excellent drawing and an occasional joke can be appreciated. Why should almost all of *Punch's* illustrations and jokes be drawn from London life—we had almost said spawned in the mud of the Thames? Is there no fun in Yorkshire? A few more jokes from the mining districts would have been most acceptable. Is there not wit north of the Tweed? Maga knows better—or west of the Irish Channel? Or, rather, is it not all wit there when potatoes are plentiful? And the great *Times* himself is emphatically a Londoner, but he loves it not. The English *litterateur* is a Cockney by compulsion; he cannot help it. He kicks against it, goes off to Scarborough, sketches sea-side crinolines; but the necessity of his craft is the mother of the inventions of his brain, and his imagination—though his stomach revolts at it—is Cockney and of Cockaigne. Not so with the Frenchman. He does not know whether he is a Parisian by necessity or not, so thoroughly is he so by choice. He loves Paris, lives in Paris, breathes Paris, and sees all the rest of the universe through an inverted Parisian *lorgnette*.

SHAKESPEARIAN FORGERIES.

The Collier-Shakespeare—Exposure of the Pretended Emendations of the Text.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: Perhaps amid the press and distraction of politics which are now agitating the great world you can find room for the account of a most extraordinary deception which has been practised in the republic of letters, some details of which I now beg to lay before you.

In 1852 Mr. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER published a volume containing numerous and important "Notes and Emendations" of the text of SHAKESPEARE, made, as he stated, on the faith of a copy of the folio edition of 1632, purchased by him of Mr. THOMAS RODD in 1849, and exhibiting a vast number of marginal corrections and alterations in a handwriting asserted by Mr. COLLIER to be, to the best of his belief, contemporary, or nearly so, with the date of the edition.

Such has been the effect of that publication throughout Europe that since the date of its issue the text of SHAKESPEARE has been extensively changed, and this, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrance and opposition from various quarters. I need not go over this ground, familiar as it is to all who know anything of the literary history of the last ten years.

In 1853 Mr. COLLIER published a second edition of his work, together with an edition of *Shakespeare* founded on the corrected folio; and in 1856, what professed to be a complete list of all the readings.

"I have," says he in his preface to this last work, (p. lxxix.,) "often gone over the thousands of marks of all kinds in its margins; but I will take this opportunity of pointing out two emendations of considerable importance, which, happening not to be in the margins, and being written with very pale ink, escaped my eye until some time after the appearance of my second edition, as well as of the one-volume *Shakespeare*. For the purpose of the later portion of my present work I have recently re-examined every line and letter of the folio 1632 and I can safely assert that no other sin of omission on my part can be discovered."

These publications were accompanied by what professed to be a minute account of the appearance and history of the recently discovered folio. It is, however, notorious that by a considerable number of persons interested in the subject, the descriptions thus given were never deemed sufficient or satisfactory in a matter of such deep literary importance.

In common with others, I had often desired to see the volume, which meanwhile had become the property of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. This wish has at length been gratified. Some two months ago, his Grace, the present Duke, liberally placed the folio in the hands of Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, with the understanding that, while it should be kept by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN in the strictest custody, it might yet be examined, under proper restrictions, by any and all literary persons who were anxious to do so. At once seized the opportunity, and determined, avoiding all Shakesperian criticism, to attempt an accurate and unbiassed discription of the volume from the literary point of view alone. Discoveries soon occurred, to which it seems advisable immediate publicity should be given, and which I now send you in as clear a manner as the narrow scope of a letter will permit.

The volume is bound in rough calf, (probably about the middle of GEORGE II.'s reign,) the water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover being a crown surmounting the letters "G. R.," (*Georgius Rex,*) and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend *pro patriâ*; and there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the Seventeenth Century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the Eighteenth.

I should enter more minutely into this feature of the case, did not the corrections themselves, when closely examined, furnish facts so precise and so startling in their character, that all collateral and constructive evidence seems unnecessary and insignificant.

They at first sight seem to be of two kinds—those, namely, which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated with more or less success, sometimes by erasure with a penknife or the employment of chemical agency, and sometimes by tearing and cutting away parts of the margin. The corrections thus variously obliterated are probably almost as numerous as those suffered to remain, and in importance equal to them. Whole lines, entire words, and stage directions, have been ample to be got rid of, though in many instances without success, as a glance at the various readings of a first portion of *Hamlet*, which I subjoin, will show.

Of the corrections allowed to stand, some, on a hasty glance, might, so far as the handwriting is concerned, pass as genuine, while others have been strangely tampered with, touched up or painted over, a modern character being dexterously altered by touches of the pen into a more antique form. There is, moreover, a kind of exaggeration in the shape of the letters throughout, difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a belief in the genuineness of the hand; not to mention the frequent and strange juxtaposition of stiff Chancery capital letters of the form in use two centuries ago with others of quite a modern appearance; and this we'll here to state that all the corrections are evidently by one hand; and that, consequently, whatever invalidates or destroys the credit of a part, must be considered equally damaging and fatal to the whole.

At times the correction first put in the margin has been obliterated, and a second emendation substituted in its stead, of which I will mention two examples which occur in *Cymbeline* (fol. 1632, p. 400, col. 1):

"With Oakes unshakeable and roaring Waters,"

where *Oakes* has first been made into *Cliffes*, and subsequently into *Rockes*. Again (p. 401, col. 2),

"Whose Roof's as low as ours: Sleepe Boyes, this gate,"

on the margin (a pencil cross having been made in the first instance) *Sleep* is corrected into *Sweete*, afterwards *Swete* has been crossed out, and *Stoope* written above.

There is scarcely a single page throughout the volume in which these obliterations do not occur. At the time they were effected it is possible the obliteration may have appeared complete; but the action of the atmosphere in the course of some years seems in the majority of instances to have so far negatived the chymical agency as to enable the corrections to be readily deciphered. Examples of these accompany this letter, and I shall be surprised if in the hands of Shakspearian critics they do not furnish a clue to the real history of the corrector and his corrections.

I now come to the most astounding result of these investigations. In comparison with which all other facts concerning the corrected folio become insignificant. On a close examination of the margins they are found to be covered with an infinite number of faint pencil marks and corrections, in obedience to which the supposed old corrector has made his emendations. These pencil corrections have not even the pretence of antiquity in character or spelling, but are written in a bold hand of the present century. A remarkable instance occurs in "Richard III, (fol. 1632, p. 181, col. 2,) where the stage direction, "with the body," is written in pencil, in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes, in the antique and smaller character, "with the dead bodie," the word "dead" being seemingly inserted to cover the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and "bodie" instead of "body," to give the requisite appearance of antiquity. Further on, in the tragedy of "Hamlet," (fol. 1632, p. 187, col 1:)

"And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee,"

"begging" occurs in pencil in the opposite margin in the same modern hand, evidently with the intention of superseding "pregnant" in the text. The entire passage from "Why should the poore be flatter'd?" to "As I doe thee. Something too much of this," was afterwards struck out. The ink corrector, probably thrown off his guard by this, neglected to copy over and afterwards rub out the pencil alteration, according to his usual plan, and by this oversight we seem to obtain as clear a view of the *modus operandi* as if we had looked over the corrector's shoulder and seen the entire work in process of fabrication. I give several further instances where the modern pencil-writing can be distinctly seen underneath the old ink correction, and I should add that in parts of the volume page after page occurs in which commas, notes of admiration and interrogation, &c., are deleted, or inserted in obedience to pencil indications of precisely the same modern character and appearance as those employed in correcting the press at the present day. "Twelfth Night," (fol. 1632, p. 258, col. 1:) "I take these Wisemen, that crow so at these set kind of fooles, no better than the fooles Zanies." The corrector makes it "*to be* no better than," &c. Here the antique "to be" is written over a modern pencil "to be" still clearly legible. A few lines further down the letter *l* is added in the margin over a pencil *l*.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1 632, p. 278, col. 1:)

"Oh, most pernicious woman!"

is made into:

"Oh, most pernicious and perfidious woman!"

But here, again, the "perfidious" of the corrector can be seen to be above a pencil "perfidious," written in a perfectly modern hand.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1,632, p. 276, col. 2,) the line

"Looke too't, I charge you; come your way,"

has been altered by the corrector into

"Looke too't, I charge you; *so now* come your way,"

in the inner margin. The words "so now," in faint pencil and in a modern hand, on the outer margin, are distinctly visible. Immediately below this, and before

"Enter *Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus*,"

the corrector has inserted "Sec. 4." This would seem to have been done in obedience to a pencil "IV." in the margin.

In "King John, (fol. 1,632, p. 6, col. 2:)

"Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth."

The corrector adds, as a direction, at this line, "aside;" the same word "aside," occurs likewise in pencil in a modern hand on the outer margin.

I have thus attempted to give, in a dispassionate manner, and as clearly as the limited scope of a letter will admit, the grounds upon which I conceive it positively established that the emendations, as they are called, of this folio copy of *Shakespeare* have been made in the margins within the present century. What further deductions may be drawn from the large mass of hitherto unpublished alterations which the folio contains I leave others to determine. They may or may not be the means of identifying particular persons or particular dates, but in the main issue are comparatively unimportant.

While I am personally responsible for the conclusions I have been driven to by the discovery of the above-mentioned facts, the accuracy of the facts themselves and the fidelity of my statement of them have been carefully and scrupulously examined by men having greater ability and experience in such matters than I can lay claim to. Moreover, these are points which may be tested by any persons interested in the subject, and who will be at the pains of verifying for themselves the truth of what I have here advanced. I have only to add that I hope shortly to lay before the public, in another form and in fuller detail, other particulars relating to this remarkable volume.

I am, &c., N. E. S. A. HAMILTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MSS., British Museum, June 23.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Elizabeth Bloxham vs. *John Bloxham*; *Robert Deidrieks* vs. *Samuel Ward*.—Orders settled.

Hopper vs. *Hopper*.—This was an application for alimony in this action. The parties to this suit have been married forty years, and now the wife, at the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

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The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 20, at 10 A. M.

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The Times for California.

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued this morning, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Indian*, at Quebec, and the *City of Washington*, at this port. The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with two days' later news, is now in her eleventh day.

Our correspondence from Utah, to the 24th June, announces the return of Judge ECKELS to that Territory. A reorganization of the Federal Courts immediately took place. Three District Courts of the United States had been established; one at Provo, to be presided over by Judge ECKELS, and the other at Great Salt Lake City and Genoa. Vigorous efforts were to be put forth to hold these Courts and secure the prisoners, without calling in the assistance of the army. A large number of Apostate Mormons for the States, and others, were supposed to be on the point of departure.

The Bill of Rights reported to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, is given in full in our Wyandot correspondence this morning. The Convention has not taken action upon it. A preamble, which precedes the Bill of Rights, recites the fundamental laws of the body politic, declares the purpose of the instrument and defines the boundaries of the State of Kansas. The Bill of Rights numbers twenty-three sections. It sets out with the declaration that all political power is inherent in the people; prohibits Slavery in the State; proclaims religious toleration; defends the soundness of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protects the freedom of legislative debate; forbids the transportation from the State of any party for any offence committed within the State limits; prohibits imprisonment for debt; insures to naturalized citizens the full privileges accorded to natives; and declares that no citizen of the State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the State, but that when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States. Our correspondent also gives a summary of the report received by the Convention in reference to the amount of damages inflicted during the period of the disturbances in the Territory. The whole amount of losses, for which compensation is claimed, was $676,000.

The California Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to the 27th ult. Business was without improvement. The Lecompton Convention had nominated the Hon. C. L. SCOTT for Congress from the Southern District. Another destructive fire had occurred, this time in the town of Tehama, which was almost entirely burnt. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Forty-three convicts had escaped from the State Prison. Several arrivals of clipper-ships are noticed.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company has been censured by the Coroner's jury charged with the investigation into the causes of the late disaster at Mishawanda. The jury declared that the foreman of the gang of men whose duty it was to examine the condition of the culvert was guilty of culpable negligence; and censure the officers of the Company for having constructed an improper culvert.

The Sunday question in Philadelphia came before the Courts on Monday, in the case of the conductor and driver of one of the Greene-street passenger cars, who were arrested while running on Sunday. The Railroad Company contested the case, declaring their intention to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. No decision was rendered.

The weekly report submitted at the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, states that there are 7,092 inmates in the institutions, being an increase of 40 since the 9th inst. A petition was received from Mr. EDDY, of Niblo's Theatre, asking permission to erect a platform, 100 feet high, on Blackwell's Island, in order to stretch a tight-rope across the river, to give an exhibition similar to that recently given by BLONDIN at Niagara Falls. The petition was denied. The Warden of Randall's Island was directed to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Idiotic Asylum, at Syracuse, with a view to obtaining a suitable person to care for the idiotic children now under the care of the Governors. Governor SMITH offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that members of the Medical Staff at Bellevue Hospital had created disturbances there at late hours in the evening, by which patients had been deprived of sleep, and directing that the Warden should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Staff who conducted themselves improperly. The resolution was adopted.

The new screw steamer *Mount Vernon*, intended for H. B. CROMWELL'S line between New-York and Washington, was launched yesterday forenoon from the shipyard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Greenpoint. She is 600 tons register, of great length, flat floor and with sharp ends. She is intended to make a round trip weekly.

In the Forrest Divorce case, Mr. Justice WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, yesterday made an order vacating the adjournment of the reference ordered to try the question of alimony; and he also awarded Mrs. FORREST a counsel fee of $1,500 and an allowance of $200 per month during the present proceedings.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales at rather firmer prices. Flour was in fair demand and desirable lots were held with more confidence. Some Flour, ("Buckeye,") represented as having been made from new Wheat, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange, during the day. Wheat continued depressed. The stock of all kinds was estimated at 125,000 bushels. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were plenty. Pork was cheaper. The transactions were restricted. Coffee was in moderate request. Sugars and Rice were more active. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alterations.

SOMEBODY TO BLAME.—The Coroner's Jury who have been investigating the causes of the terrible disaster on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, have, after a long delay, rendered their verdict, which is to the effect that the accident was caused by the smallness of the culvert, it not being half the size that it should have been. It is a very clear case of error of construction on the part of the Engineer of the Road, and renders the Company liable for the damage. The culvert, it is stated, was well constructed, but was not sufficient in height or breadth to allow the water to flow through it. But, it appears according to the verdict of the jury, that if proper care had been taken by a certain DENNIS KANE in examining the Road, as his duty required him to do, timely warning might have been given, and the fearful loss of life and destruction of property which resulted from his carelessness might have been avoided. In the great majority of railroad and steamboat disasters, it has not been found possible to assign the blame of the accidents to the right persons. But in this instance there appears to be no doubt or hesitation in pointing out the culprits. The engineer of the road and DENNIS KANE are the unhappy men who stand charged with causing this terrible tragedy, the first by an error of judgment, and the other by "willful neglect of duty." We shall look with no small degree of interest to discover what penalty is to be imposed upon the officials whose willfulness caused so fearful an amount of human suffering, and carried desolating grief into the midst of so many families.

Hungary and the House of Hapsburgh.

The recent advices from Europe have chronicled new movements of the ex-Governor of Hungary, and have at length informed us of his arrival at the seat of war in Italy, on overt terms of friendship with the Allied Powers. We are even told in the latest dispatches that KOSSUTH has issued a manifesto, calling on the Hungarians to rise, and promising that he will soon be among them.

Everybody recollects the fame of the Hungarian war in 1848 and 1849; the gallant stand made by the Magyars and their fellow-countrymen of other races loyal to Hungary, and the surrender of their General GORGEY to the Russian commander RUDIGER at Vilagos. And KOSSUTH lingers in the world's memory as an eloquent voice, at least, if not as the sublime incarnation of patriotic devotion which shouting multitudes proclaimed him to be when the cities of England and America hung upon his lips; and the woes of a gallant people after electrifying Senates and moving Presidential candidates to tears, finally culminated in a new shape for hats. But the case of Hungary as against Austria is probably no more clear in most men's minds to-day, than was the case of Italy against the same atrocious and deceitful Power six months ago. The landing of French troops on an island in the Gulf of Quernaro, which commands the sole seaport of Hungary; the formation of a Hungarian Legion in Italy, with the open sanction of the allied Sovereigns; and the latest reported proceedings of KOSSUTH himself, unquestionably presage the near approach of an Eastern tempest which may suddenly make the history of the Magyars as fresh again as that of the Lombards and the Venetians have recently become. It is worth while for us, therefore, to recall to our readers at once the main outlines of the Hungarian grievance against Austria.

Hungary, which has been a nation since the year 889, has enjoyed a Constitution for more than eight hundred years; for STEPHEN, who after three years' reign as Duke, took the title of King in the year 1000, gave the nation a Constitution in which the rank and duty of all classes were clearly defined, and judicial, religious, and military matters regulated by special laws. The crown of Hungary remained with the native princes until 1526, when, LOUIS the Second dying, and leaving no son, it was transferred to FERDINAND of Austria, his son-in-law. In vain a large portion of the nation protested against this transfer to the Hapsburgh family; in vain did they assert native kings as rivals for the throne, during forty-eight years; the Hapsburgs were in, and their tenacity was proof against all attacks. But though FERDINAND was Emperor of Germany, he was only constitutional King of Hungary, and swore as all his successors have since been forced to swear at their coronation, to preserve and extend the liberties of Hungary. Although ruled over by the same monarch, Hungary and Austria were perfectly distinct, had different laws, and could not be amalgamated in favor of Austria, without a violation of coronation oaths on the part of the king, and loss of liberty on the part of the Hungarian people. But oaths were rarely known to stand in the way of schemes for increase of power or dominion; and the temptation to make themselves equally absolute throughout all their possessions, was too strong for the Hapsburghs.

It would be tedious to relate the steps of that unchanging policy which has for three hundred years been brought to bear on Hungary by its kings. Suffice it to say, that the transaction of all Hungarian State affairs was removed gradually to Vienna, and that Imperial decrees were substituted for the enactments of the Hungarian Diet.

The practical effect of the changes thus introduced was expected, of course, to be the gradual obliteration of all distinctions between the Hungarian and the Austrian; the gradual annihilation of all nationality in Hungary, and the gradual development of a great Imperial unity, such as centuries of change and war, and trial and passion have given to Britain and to France.

But Austria has begun her work too late in the history of mankind. For her the days of national crystalization have been too long deferred; and the Hungarian, whom she would have shaped into the likeness of the Styrian or the Tyrolese, recoils from her manipulations with the unappeasable rage of provincial independence.

It was out of the endeavor to recover the legal rights of Hungary from the late Emperor FERDINAND, that the Hungarian revolution of 1848 arose. In terror for his personal safety, at that time of popular commotion, the sovereign affixed his signature to enactments of the National Assembly of Hungary, securing to all persons equality before the law, subjecting all to equally apportioned taxation, and providing for the government of the Kingdom within its own borders. The duplicity of the king, and of JELLACHICH, Ban of Croatia, prevented this rescript from taking effect. The Sclave population of Hungary was excited against the Magyars by suggestions from the throne, secretly intimating that the Magyars wished freedom only for themselves, and would soon exclude their fellow-countrymen from participation in it.

A great revolutionary medley ensued, which must have resulted in the disruption of the Austrian Empire, had it not been violently arrested by the interference of the Czar. Hungary was silenced but not subdued. Not all the advantages which have since been lavished upon her in the way of fiscal equality, of successful financial administration, of encouragement to agriculture, commerce and enterprise of all kinds, have reconciled the Hungarian people to their fate. The influence of a great landed aristocracy permeates the land in Hungary as thoroughly as in England. In Hungary, as truly as in England, that aristocracy remains what it always has been—the deadly enemy of imperial centralization. It is at work now to deepen in the popular mind the old attachment to the Constitution of Hungary—the old devotion to the Magyar name and fame. Be the immediate results of the movements now set on foot by KOSSUTH and his party what they may, there can be no question that the hour of Austria's humiliation will bring with it, for Hungary, the reconstruction of liberties violently suppressed, and the reëstablishment of privileges madly stricken down. Austria may, perhaps, escape the arbitrament of the sword upon this new question, but only by submitting it to the intervention of Europe in Congress assembled.

A Real Crisis in Mexico.

The philosopher of the school of COMTE may justly regard the latest development of Mexican politics as the happiest illustration of his master's creed. The transition from superstition to liberty of thought, from the absolutism of priestcraft to the unimpeded faculty of conscience and self-government, is ever that special one of all the advances of the human mind which gives largest satisfaction to the philanthropist, and most inflames the hope of still more rapid civilization and loftier development. Through this stage of progress Mexico has just passed. The Liberals have at last struck a blow at the power of the priests, which must presently prostrate their most malignant influence, beyond the chance of recovery, and remove all the veteran obstacles which have so long prevented the peaceful administration of a sound, liberal, active Government in Mexico. We can hardly refuse ourselves the pleasure of regarding the final crisis in the history of that hapless republic as fairly reached at last. By the disarmament of the Church, the Reactionists are left without partisans or support. A short, and possibly a violent struggle may ensue; but it will be only momentary, and must result in the final accession of the Liberal Party to the authority they have proved themselves, by their bold and intelligent measures, fully competent to exercise.

In estimating the force of this new measure of the Juarez Cabinet, it will be necessary to discriminate between this act and the *ley Lerdo*, or "law of demortization," passed in 1856. The latter law merely exposed leasehold interest in the property of the church to sale in small parcels, the Government retaining a trifling per centage as the reward of its intervention, and the church still holding its proprietary fee-simple. It was rather to place lands and homes within the reach of small buyers than to impoverish the hierarchy that the act of Lerdo was devised; and had it been spared by the swift vicissitudes of Mexican politics, there is no reason to doubt that its beneficial effects would long ere this have been recognized in every internal interest of the State. But the temporizing policy of COMONFORT, and the hostility of the Conservative clique, by which that President was replaced, suspended the operation of the law before it had borne its fruits, leaving the church to resume all its mischievous monopoly. The extent of the possessions over which it thus reasserted its proprietary rights it is difficult to guage with accuracy. It is quite sure, however, that the total value exceeded $200,000,000, a sum whose magnitude indicates a vampire-like absorption of the wealth and prosperity of a pillaged people; a sum twice as great as the entire foreign and domestic debt of the republic; a sum equivalent to twice the total State property of the States of this Union held in their sovereign capacities, and yet utterly exempt from the weight of taxation in an impoverished and dishonored nation; a sum which, by constituting the one solid financial power of Mexico, enabled its holders to rule the destinies of the Commonwealth.

One-third of the land and houses of the City of Mexico belonged to the priests. They held mortgages upon half the improved plantations of the country. Their reserves of plate and bullion excited envy and discontent among a people ground to the earth by poverty. And all this exorbitant opulence was theirs to use in the corruption of public men, and the demoralization of popular electoral bodies, while the national exchequer was bankrupt, and the foreign creditor thundered at the gates of Vera Cruz. The reflecting class of Mexicans long ago saw, and the mass of the people long since learned, that there was no hope for the Republic, save in the depletion of this overgrown body of opulent ecclesiastics. No partisan cry has been more popular in Mexico than the secularization of the Church property. The very *curas*, or village pastors, who alone fulfilled the active evangelical functions of priesthood, joined in the demand; for none of the golden shower ever descended into the lap of the working ecclesiastic. It was the gross and indolent prelate and friar, the canons of great cathedrals, or the members of some hoary religious brotherhood, who engrossed the splendid spoil, and employed their profitless leisure in contriving the most politic applications of their gains. Thus all classes, save this one class of the Mexican people, stand ready to approve any act directed at the priesthood; and accordingly the present measure of the Liberals will at once become immensely popular. It is no half-way step. In one word, it declares the property of the Church the property of the nation; it ordains its sale; provides that holders of the domestic and external debt of the Republic may, with their depreciated scrip, buy up the mortgages of the holy fathers, and so cancel their claims. It gives easy credits to those who may wish to invest in the security. Capitalists in all parts of the world will be invited to purchase the lands, and emigration will be courted to occupy and improve them.

The direct consequences of so radical a measure it is easy to predict. The mercenaries whom the Church has so far attached to itself, and thrust between itself and reform, will at once desert it. The reactionary faction will disband. It is quite improbable that any serious delay will occur before the Constitutional authority will reign undisputed in the capital. The pecuniary strength which has heretofore sustained the conservatives will be transferred to their antagonists. The credit of the Republic will be restored. Foreign money lenders will gladly advance any loans the immediate exigencies of the Liberal cause may require. And in leaving the priesthood wholly dependant for support upon the voluntary contributions of the devout, the presumptuous arrogance and passion for political intrigue which have so long characterized that body will be transformed, we may hope, into those humble and self-denying graces, which best become the Christian ministry. Indeed, surveying this decisive *coup* of the Liberals from every point of view, at none do we fail to recognize the happiest consequences assured to it for the interest of the Mexican people primarily, and then for the final ascendancy of free, republican institutions. The last enemy of constitutional principles in Mexico falls with the fall of its reactionary, rich and irresponsible priesthood.

America in London.

The Americans in London, residents and travelers, representing the great Republic not unfairly in the various phases of our social, commercial and political activity, have fallen of late years, with singular facility, into the good old British custom of eating dinners and drinking toasts, to the glory and for the good of their dear native land. The Fourth of March has not yet been elevated into a gastronomic equality with the birthday of Her Britannic Majesty; and no Yorktown festival has yet, we believe, been thought of as a pendant to the Waterloo banquets of the British metropolis. But Independence Day and the Twenty-second of February have opened the American calendar in England. At first, these national holidays were honored in London at the expense and by the favor of a single American resident. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who has done so much to make the American name respectable in Great Britain, for a number of years annually planted the Star-Spangled Banner on Richmond Hill, and almost within sight of that quaint little old-fashioned, royal house of Kew, in which "Farmer GEORGE" delighted to dwell, revolving hate against ADAMS and Liberty. There were noble dinners given at this classic spot on those sacred occasions, and from time to time Englishmen of a certain rank and standing used to appear at the hospitable board, and make cheerful speeches over the walnuts and the wine, always complimentary to American institutions, if not always convincingly full of an intelligent good will towards the American people.

But as the American population in London has grown in numbers, it has grown in spirit also. It will still eat its dinners, but the dinners shall be its own. It will still welcome distinguished Englishmen to its festivities, but they shall come as the guests of a national organization, not of a prominent and popular individual. So, just a year ago, the Americans organized an association in London, a charitable association, certainly, in the first instance, since it was intended to afford a nucleus of relief for the many indigent and destitute Americans who are continually thrown upon the mercy of the British metropolis by the accidents of commerce and navigation; but secondarily a social and political association, designed to condense the American nationality in London; to give entertainments of a public character, and to stand, in a word, before the public of Great Britain as the type of a people worth knowing, worth understanding, and worth conciliating by the people of England. The first demonstration of this new body (which it is proper for us to say has done already a world of quiet, practical good in dealing with cases of American distress abroad) took place last year, at the London Tavern, in the city. It has just been repeated at St. James' Hall, in the West End. On the one occasion, as on the other, England was represented among her descendants, and there were Englishmen present who heartily echoed all that was uttered by enthusiastic Yankees in praise of our magnificent areas and our limitless resources. On the one occasion, as on the other, the American hosts listened to panegyrics from their English guests upon the heroes and events of the American revolution, which Buncombe would have accepted and indorsed.

But on the one occasion as on the other, the official rank and the political weight of England were almost wholly unrepresented in these companies of mutual admiration. The Minister of the United States, on both occasions, appeared at the board only to mark more conspicuously the absence of that particular class of Englishmen whom he would have seen before him were it really true that the rulers of England understand the value to their own country of the good-will of ours; or that they cordially desire the prosperity of the nation of whose "sympathy" they talk as if it were a sort of bludgeon kept in reserve to enable England at the proper moment to floor some formidable Continental foe.

The absence of Englishmen of weight and mark was especially noticeable at the American banquet of the present year. For many circumstances should have conspired to make this occasion more than usually interesting to Englishmen of intelligence, influence, and liberal feelings. A great war is raging now on the Continent of Europe in behalf of national independence, and a great people in whose behalf England has, for half a century, been uttering her voice—now diplomatically in the dispatches of envoys, now sentimentally in the complaints of poets—is fighting for all that makes life worth having to resolute and high-spirited men. In this war England, doubtless for reasons in themselves sufficient, utterly declines to interfere. By so declizing she has certainly saved herself from the costs and charges of a great foreign war; but she has also certainly earned for herself a fresh loss of reputation and of weight throughout the Continent of Europe. No mystifications of foreign policy, no darkening of diplomatic counsel by words without knowledge, can hide from the common vision of mankind the facts that England ten years ago roused Italy to revolt, and that England, to-day turns her back upon Italy marching to freedom. The prestige of nations is affected far more by practical and isolated facts than by historical courses of policy. The large world takes things in the concrete rather than in the abstract; and as it will not be reasoned out of the impressions made by a defeat of Waterloo or the Redan by anything but a new victory of the beaten party, so will it absolutely refuse to take account of the thousand influences which may have concurred to determine the actual un-Italian policy of England, in passing judgment upon the honesty and consistency of English sympathies. It will stand upon the evident facts of the case, and finding, on those facts, that France is doing all that England talked of, it will concede to France the place that England might have held. It has done so already; and this should have been reason enough to bring some of the best known representatives of English power forward in recognition of America and our great struggle for Liberty. The opportunity was, in all respects, an admirable one for proving that Englishmen of station do really mean what they say when they proclaim themselves the cordial friends of free institutions beyond their own borders.

Not less desirable would it have been, as a matter of mere policy and good-will towards the United States, at this time when the friendship of America is so openly courted throughout the world by our English cousins, that some member of the governing classes of Great Britain should have put the embittering Past frankly on one side, as Mr. DALLAS so gracefully did in his particularly just, manly and appropriate speech, and paid to the greatest of Republics the compliment which would assuredly have been rendered, in a like case, to the smallest of German monarchies. The masculine vigor and Democratic earnestness of Mr. BRIGHT spoke indeed for the people and for the strong middle class of England at this American feast, as it was to be expected they would. But Mr. BRIGHT and the people and the middle class do not make up England, nor rule her, nor speak for her before the world. And it will be idle to talk of the cordial union of the two nations until they shall have begun to pay each other equal honors through the organs of their respective nationalities, in the place of profuse compliments lavished from the lips of merely sectional leaders or party mouth-pieces.

Mr. Corwin's Address to his Constituents.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, who was elected last Fall to represent the Seventh District of Ohio in the Thirty-Sixth Congress, made a speech to his constituents on Friday of last week, at Xenia, a sketch of which may be found in the TIMES this morning.

Mr. CORWIN had not been actively engaged in politics since the close of the Fillmore Administration, in which he occupied a prominent position, and as he did not profess to be a Republican, his nomination by that party caused no little remark at the time, which did not wholly cease with his election. In his Xenia speech he took occasion to define his position upon political issues, and to settle his relations with the Republican Party. These objects he accomplished boldly, in the face of his constituents, and frankly, as became a public man.

Upon the subject of Slavery, Mr. CORWIN declares that he agrees entirely with the Republican Party. That party, he says, was organized upon the question of Slavery alone; but there are other important issues before the country upon which the Republicans had not defined their position, and in respect to these it might be that he should not concur with them. He had held the Republican doctrine in regard to Slavery for forty years, as the record of his life would show. Congress, in his opinion, has full power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and, in his opinion, it is its bounden duty to do so. But he could not agree with those who maintain that Congress has no power to pass any law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. In regard, however, to the present law, he did not approve of it. It is a bad and unjust law, for which he would never have voted. But it is a law which, until repealed, must be enforced by the tribunals and obeyed by good citizens. It will not do for individuals to resist it on their own private belief of its unconstitutionality. All the authoritative tribunals have upheld it. Even Judge MCLEAN, a citizen of Ohio, and a sincere Anti-Slavery man, has declared it constitutional, in so many words. In this connection, Mr. CORWIN admonishes his constituents, while denouncing the South for importing Slaves contrary to a law of Congress, that a violation of another law, on their own part, takes away all the point of their censure. In regard to further acquisition of territory, whether by fillibustering or purchase, he opposes it utterly.

A perusal of Mr. CORWIN'S remarks will show that he said much which must prove unpalatable to the present excited Republican sentiment in Ohio. To find a political man, however, who has the independence to utter unwelcome opinions, because he entertains them, at the risk of offending those on whose favor he depends, is both novel and refreshing. It is creditable to Mr. CORWIN that he ventures to do this, and the people of the Seventh District deserve equal credit for having elected a representative on account of his personal fitness, without exacting a complete surrender and compliance on his part. We shall be disappointed if they do not find in their chosen member a faithful public servant, and our confidence is founded not less on the fact that he does not stoop to wheedle and mislead them now, than on his past public character.

Where are our Harbor Commissioners?

Stringent laws have been enacted at the instigation of our Harbor Commissioners to prevent the accumulation of silt in the bay, and for the avoidance of the danger which must result from steamboats throwing ashes and cinders into the river. These laws are in the highest degree necessary for the preservation of our harbor, for a few inches of accumulated silt in the channels of the bay or river would so seriously damage the commerce of the port that the loss it would entail upon us could hardly be computed. Our Harbor Commissioners are entitled to the praise of having closely watched the interests confided to them, and they have rendered very important services to the community by sounding the alarm whenever they have discovered any attempts to change the water front of the City, or to make encroachments upon the public domain that lies under water. The great water avenues on each side of the City, which are always sweet, pure and free from obstructions, and in good traveling condition, are the salvation of the City; without them New-York would dwindle to the dimensions of a village, and grass would be growing in Wall-street. They should be watched with jealous attention, and the first duty of every municipal officer should be to preserve them free from everything that might tend to diminish their usefulness. But our new City Inspector appears to regard the East River as a fitting place of deposit for all the offal of the streets, which it appears he has resolved to dump into the water at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, until a contractor can be found who is willing to remove it to a more suitable place. To-morrow, it seems, Mr. DELAVAN is to commence the work of cutting up all the dead animals found in our streets, and throwing the dissected carcasses of horses, dogs, cats and hogs in the East River. These carcasses are very valuable, and, if properly disposed of, might be turned to a variety of economical uses; but the waste of valuable material is not the greatest objection to be made to such a disposition of the offal of the City. It is said that the carcasses of dead animals when cut up will sink, or be devoured by fishes; but there must still be a vast quantity of bony substances which will be swept by the rapid current of the river until they lodge among the silt which forms the bars that obstruct the navigation of the harbor. The contractors for removing street offal having given up their contract, the duty of performing this necessarily devolves upon the City Inspector, who should remove it where it will not be likely to do any harm, let the cost be what it may. Instead of throwing it into the river he should carry it out to sea in a steamboat, if he have no other means of disposing of it, and throw it into the ocean, where it will be out of the way. The great depth of water at the foot of Fifty-fourth street may possibly prevent any very serious harm from throwing street offal off the dock, but the expedient is a most dangerous and offensive one, and though the greater part of the carcasses may sink, yet there must be a great quantity of offensive matter which will float and be carried to the neighboring shores, where it will lie festering in the hot sun, and prove a source of annoyance and disease to the inhabitants.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE NEXT CENSUS—THE INDIAN TROUBLES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The President has recognized EMIL CHRISTIAN HANMER as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston.

The British and Spanish Ministers are preparing to leave the city, for the purpose of visiting the Summer resorts in the North.

The Prussian Minister is going to Sharon Springs, for the benefit of his wife's health.

The other Ministers have already left the city.

During the absence of the President, regular meetings of the Cabinet will be held as usual, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Indian Bureau contemplates the appointment of a Local Agent, to reside near the Pawnees, in order to enable it to exercise control over them and prevent future difficulties.

The Court of Claims as adjourned till the first Monday in October.

The Secretary of the Interior has, under the act of March 3, 1859, making appropriation preliminary to the eighth census, appointed Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY to take the direction of the work.

It is a well-ascertained fact, known to the Indian Bureau, that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachment of the whites on the reservations set apart for Indians by the General Government. The whites having once obtained possession, there is no way (the United States military force being small) to dispossess them; and sometimes, in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, new treaties have to be made with the Indians, who are thus continually harassed in their affairs. Owing to the inadequate number of Indian Agents, and considering the wide extent of country over which the Indians are scattered, it has been found impossible, in every case, to carry out all treaty obligations, or in time to impress the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from unfulfilled pledges. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. GREENWOOD,) who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character, and has always practically showed a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, recommend to the consideration of the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect of all our treaty obligations, for the fulfillment of many of which no appropriations have yet been made; and this is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

Private advices from Tucson, Arizona, dated July 2, state that PESCHIERA had arrived at Hermosillo, and announced his intention of driving all the Apaches north of the line with the Sonora battalion. The revolt of the Yaqui and Apapta Indians seemed suppressed, but another had broken out in the Northern part of Sonora, and a band of 400 men, under a Papago Indian leader, were creating great damage. It was expected that Lieut. MOWRY and EDWARD E. CROSS, the latter Editor of the *Arizonian*,—would fight a duel on the 5th of July. Lieut. M.'s grievance is an abusive letter concerning him, communicated to the *States* newspaper of this city. The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations, and Volunteers were in pursuit of them.

From Boston.

THE SLAVE HABEAS CORPUS CASE—THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CHOATE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

MARIA GASKIN, the slave of Mr. HOLMES, was brought into Court this morning on the writ of *habeas corpus*, and promptly discharged by Judge METCALF. She will probably return to her master and mistress, neither of whom appeared in Court.

The meeting of the Suffolk Bar, relative to the death of Mr. CHOATE, was fully attended to-day. CHAS. G. LORING, SIDNEY BARTLETT and others made eulogistic addresses, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected that the remains will arrive here on Friday forenoon. The funeral will take place on Saturday at the Essex-street Church. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS will officiate. A meeting of citizens will be held in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, to be addressed by EDWARD EVERETT. The eulogy, by CALEB CUSHING, will be delivered on a day to be thereafter named.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 18.

The decree of JUAREZ, which confiscates the church property of Mexico, consists of twenty-five articles, and is signed by all his Ministers.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult.

The town of Lehama had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

On the 25th ult. forty-three convicts escaped from the State Prison.

The Hon. C. L. SCOTT was renominated on the first ballot for Congress by the Lecomptonites. The Hon. J. C. BURCH, as before reported, was nominated for Northern District.

Business at San Francisco was without improvement.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Wizard* and *Flying Mist* from New-York; *Almatia* from Hong Kong, and *Surinam* from Sidney.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the bill of rights before the Kansas Constitutional Convention provides that no distinction shall be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the possession of property; also that Slavery shall not be allowed in the State.

The dispatch also states that a decided majority of the Convention favor instructions to the Supreme Judges to disregard the Fugitive Slave Law, and that provisions be made for a Homestead law, embracing 160 acres.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 19.

A man, calling himself JOHN SMITH, was discovered about 12 o'clock last night, at work upon the vault of the Housatonic Bank, in this town. He was under the building directly under the vault, and had almost effected an entrance. He says he had worked every night for three weeks, and expected to obtain the prize to-night. He is now in Lenox jail.

Military Visit to Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, July 19.

The Eighth Company of National Guards arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were received and escorted to their present quarters, the Metropolitan Hotel, by Companies A and B of Second Regiment of the Monmouth Brigade, under the command of Col. E. S. GREEN.

Vessel Burnt at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

A dispatch from Augusta says: "The brig *Fe*, which left New-Orleans June 14, (destination not stated,) was burnt at sea. Time and place not given. The Captain and crew had landed on the coast of Florida."

Tornado.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 18.

A tornado on Sunday night destroyed eight of the spans of the railway bridge at Decatur. Loss, $150,000.

Death of Major William Garvin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 18.

Major WILLIAM GARVIN, of Pittsburgh, died of sun-stroke to-day.

Southern Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

The United States Mail Steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night (Monday).

Non-arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 19—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst.

Personal.

The case of Monsieur Julien has occupied the Paris tribunals. He is in the debtor's prison in consequence of old liabilities of a dozen years date, and had sought to become a regular bankrupt in French law, but he is unable to do so from the fact of his having become naturalized in England. The consequence of assuming the character of a British subject debars him from claiming his freedom as a Frenchman, and to all his remonstrances he is told that he is no longer a Frenchman, can never rebecome such, and is a subject of Queen Victoria henceforth. The result is that he remains a prisoner in Paris.

Count Gyulai has left Italy in disgust, and is at Baden Baden. A stormy controversy is raging between him and Gen. Clam-Gallas, each flinging the fault at the other. The worst of the joke is, that a Vienna paper, *La Presse*, having stated in French that Gyulai *va prendre les eaux à Baden*, adds most malignantly, *les prendra-t-il?*

Obituary.

Lieut. Bayard E. Hand, of the United States Navy, died in Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday morning, after a short illness. He was on his way to join the steamer *Fulton*, at Norfolk, having just returned from the Paraguay Expedition, being one of the officers in command of the steamer *Southern Star*. He was a native of Rome, Ga., and about 28 years of age

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The weekly statement of the Governors of the Almshouse gives 7,092 as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase during the week of 40. Since July 9, 39 have died; 1,500 have been discharged; 111 have been sent to the Penitentiary; 8 to the State Prison, and 1,758 have been admitted. The Warden of the Workhouse, S. M. Draw, suggested that arrangements should be made with dealers in hosiery for laces to employ two hundred women in the institution, who were unemployed the larger part of the time. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Work-house to advertise and report. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors sent in bills amounting to $804 61 for gas furnished the Second and Third District Prisons. Referred to the Committee on Conference with Supervisors. Mr. Mumm, contractor for the carpenter work on Island Hospital, asked, in view of certain changes which had been made in the original plan of the building, that 15 per cent. might be added to the compensation named by the contract. The paper was laid on the table for four weeks. EDWARD EDDY, of Niblo's Garden, petitioned for permission to erect a platform one hundred feet high on Blackwell's Island, that a rope might be stretched across to New York Island, in order to give an exhibition such as the visitors to Niagara Falls have recently enjoyed. Mr. EDDY offered to give bonds that no harm should be done to the public properly. The petition was denied, Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY alone voting in the affirmative. Gov. SMITH, from the Committee on Randall's Island, reported that there were forty idiotic children in the Asylum there, that their peculiar mental condition called for peculiar care, and recommended that the same treatment should be employed there as has been found so effectual in the State Asylum at Syracuse. The Warden of Randall's Island was authorized to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Asylum with reference to finding a suitable person to take care of children of the class named. The salary to be paid is fixed at $250 per annum. Governor SMITH offered a resolution directing that the Warden of Bellevue Hospital should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Medical staff of the Institution who should conduct themselves in an improper manner. Governor GUNTHER and other members stated that disturbances had occurred there at late hours in the evening which were disgraceful to the Institution and which disturbed the patients and robbed them of sleep. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER MOUNT VERNON.—This steamer, which was launched yesterday forenoon, from Greenpoint, was built for Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. She is 160 feet keel, 175 feet on deck, 28 feet beam, 16 feet 6 inches hold, and 600 tons register. Her engine is 40 inches diameter of cylinder and 42 inches stroke, boiler return tubular; propeller-wheel 12 feet diameter, with four blades. She is intended to ply between New-York and Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, to make a trip each week. She is expected to average 11 knots per hour. She is intended to carry 500 tons. While carrying freight is her principal business, she will also have elegant, though not extensive, accommodation for passengers. The cabin will be on deck, fitted up with polished hardwood. She is a thoroughly-built ship, diagonally strapped on the inside of the frame, as are all of the steamships built by Mr. BAIRD. Her frame is oak below, and tamarack above; her plank oak to the water-line, and yellow pine above; the plank in bottom and sides four inches think. She is thoroughly fastened. She now lies at North Moore-street, where her machinery is all ready to be hoisted on board, and it is expected that in four weeks she will be tried with steam. Her machinery is built by PUSEAY, JONES & BIXBY, Wilmington, Del., from Mr. BAIRD'S drawings. The vessel is built by Mr. SNEDEN. The joiner-work is being done by Messrs. CUTTERS. Mr. WILLIAMS is moulding the *Montecello*, the sister ship of the *Mount Vernon*. She is for the same line. Mr. SNEDEN is also building, for the same house, a vessel to be called the *R. R. Cuyler* of 1200 tons, to run in their Savannah line. She is of the same build; her engine is being built at the Allaire Works. Both of these vessels are expected to be launched in about three weeks.

BENDING LARGE TIMBERS BY MACHINERY.—A very interesting exhibition was given on Monday afternoon by the Phenix Wood Bending Company, at their works in Greenpoint. The performance on that occasion, which was witnessed by many spectators, including gentlemen versed in nautical and mechanical matters, consisted of bending a timber 36 feet in length, and 10½ by 13 inches square. The large stick in question, a piece of Ohio oak, is designed for the support of the nave of St. Peter's Church, now building in Albany, under the direction of Messrs. UPJOHN & Co., of this City, architects. The bending was performed in less than half an hour on a radius of 26 feet, and the operation appeared every way perfect. The curvature is effected by end pressure, the timber having been steamed, and it is claimed that by the peculiar process in question, which is patented, the fibres are preserved wholly unbroken. Wood is bent at the establishment of the Phenix Company for a great variety of purposes. Felloes, chair-seats, small boat stuff, and the large futtocks for ships, are extensively made there, and are claimed to be superior to natural crooks, as affording additional strength. The United States steamship *Pawnee*, now building at Philadelphia, has her frame, 70 futtocks, bent at the Phenix Works, each of which is 30 feet long and about 10 inches square. The Naval Commissioner for testing the strength of bent knees for ships, in 1856, made a very favorable report on this invention, which was published.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—DECEASE OF MICHAEL O'CONNER.—The regular quarterly meeting of Exempt Firemen was held last evening. Beyond some routine business nothing was done. The Secretary announced the decease of MICHAEL O'CONNER, an old member of the Association, and gave some particulars of his history. Mr. O'CONNER was born in 1809, and emigrated to this country in 1815, an attempt having previously been made by his parents during the war of 1812, but the vessel was seized and detained at Galway. He has resided in this City over thirty years, and for the last thirteen years at Clifton, Staten Island. Twenty-five years ago he was a prominent member of the Fire Department, and served as an Engineer under ANDERSON. He ranked high as a mechanic, having designed and erected many of the public and private buildings which adorn this City. At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of the Institution for the Sisters of Charity, at Fort Hill. He was for many years an active manager of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The official *programme* has just been issued touching the regular summer cruise. The first rendezvous is at Whitestone, on Saturday, August 6, whence they proceed to Edgartown on the 13th, unless the Commodore should change the time of arrival. All the yachts are to carry ROGERS' signals; every member wears the regulation uniform, and the rules for the government of the fleet are after the most approved form. The orders are signed by the Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS.

FOR EUROPE—OVATION TO JUDGE WELSH.—Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, is Justice JAMES H. WELSH, of the City Hall Police Court, who goes to Europe upon a tour for his health. A party of his friends will escort him down the Bay, leaving him "at the gates of the Ocean." A steamer has been chartered for the purpose, to leave shortly before 12 o'clock, the invited guests being requested to rendezvous at PATTEN'S Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the body of a man named DAVID PORTER, who received injuries by falling from a scaffold at the new theatre in the Bowery, on the 11th inst., which resulted in his death. PORTER was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age. This is the second accident of a fatal character which has occurred at this building lately. A few weeks ago one of the walls fell, instantly killing one workman and severely injuring three others.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO CAMPHENE.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday evening at No 49 Dominick-street, through carelessness in filling a fluid lamp. Mrs. SARAH WEEKS, a married woman, 38 years of age and a native of this country, was the victim. In trying to fill a lamp when the wick was lighted, her clothes took fire, and her burns were so severe that she died in a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On Monday, a man named JOHN DILON, a hackman, of No. 545 Broome-street, was knocked down and run over by a Hudson River Railroad baggage car, in Hudson-street, near Leight. It is feared that DILLON'S injuries will prove fatal. His right arm was severed near the elbow, his right foot and ankle were crushed and the fingers of his right hand were taken off. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is said the occurrence was entirely accidental.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—A German woman named ELIZA DERRING, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital about ten days ago, having taken a dose of arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction, died about 8 o'clock last evening from the effects of the poison. An inquest will be held upon the body this morning.

Police Reports.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying in the door-way of No. 6 Baxter-street, covered with blood. The officer, learning that a woman named Kate Sullivan, who was then up stairs, had beaten the man, entered the house to arrest her. He was about to arrest her, when he was attacked by a man named Michael Walsh, *alias* "Desperate Mike," who threatened to kill him if the woman were taken off. Unmindful of his threat, Sherlock took hold of his prisoner, and Mike commenced an assault on him, in which the woman participated, using her teeth on the policeman's arm. In the struggle Mike got possession of the officer's club, and then locked the latter up in the room, while he procured a heavy bar of iron with which to finish the officer. Officer Clough, at this juncture, opportunely came to Sherlock's release, and Mike and the woman were both arrested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FORGERS.—Some time since several forged notes, drawn on respectable farmers in and near Danbury, Conn., were sold in that place by a man named KOHNER. The people of that town were much alarmed in consequence, and the alleged guilty party was, after some trouble, arrested. He then said that if a New-York officer were sent for he would involve other parties, and give information which would lead to their arrest. Accordingly the matter was placed in the hands of Detectives McELROY and HOUSTON, the former of whom went to Danbury and had a conversation with the prisoner, who said that the notes were drawn up by a man in New-York named BEN. F. ROWELL, and that he had an accomplice named DE MARCIA, but of the whereabouts of these persons he knew nothing. After some trouble, the detectives arrested ROWELL in an engine house in Delancey-street, and upon searching him, considerable bogus coin was found. De Marcia was also arrested, but there was not any evidence of guilt found upon him. A requisition from the Governor of Connecticut being received, both parties were taken to that State yesterday by Officer McELROY. De Mancia protests his innocence.

A FIGHT GROWING OUT OF A DIFFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS VIEWS.—For a long time a difference on religious subjects has been entertained by the members of a German society of the Seventeenth Ward. On Monday they went on a pic-nic to Bellevue Garden, foot of Seventy-ninth-street, E. R. Some of the excursionists were in the bar-room of FEITZ & BROTHER'S Hall, when the vexed question of religion was broached. The discussion waxed warm, and during the loud talk a tumbler was thrown by one man at his opponent inflicting a deep gash in the latter's hand. A bar-tender was charged with the act, and he was seized and pounded severely by the faction opposed to him. The fight would have become general, had not the Twenty third Ward Police opportunely arrived, and stopped the disturbance. No arrests were made.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Justice STEERS committed a man named Louis Bohnmann for trial yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Francis Foldmann. Foldmann alleges that on Monday evening Bohnmann approached him in a friendly manner, as he was standing quietly in the street, and, without any cause, deliberately stabbed him in the face several times with a knife. Bohnmann admitted the assault, but pleaded that it was done in a joke with a key. The appearance of Foldmann's face did not indorse Bohnmann's story, hence the latter's commital.

LOST HIS LIP.—A man named John Lindsey, of No 339 Eighth-street, seemed determined to pick a quarrel with Thomas Dixon, on Monday afternoon, and pursued him with a butcher's knife. Dickson at that time avoided Lindsey. In the evening, however, the former was in the street in company with a friend named Andrew Beatly, when they were met by Lindsey, who renewed the assault, and lost his under lip. Lindsey made a complaint for mayhem against Dickson and Beatly. They were arrested and Justice STEERS locked them up for trial.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—A ticket agent, named Joshua Isaacs, of No. 3 Bowling green, made a complaint against two other ticket agents named Henry J. McMahon and Cornelius Fitzgerald, for swindling him out of a $50 steerage passage ticket to California, which he had intrusted to them to sell. The accused were arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY held them each in $500 to answer.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man about 20 years of age, entered the house of Samuel F. Allen, No. 101 Barrow street, by the basement door, which stood open, and attempted to carry off a basket of clothes. Mr. Allen chancing to hear the noise, went below, but the rascal succeeded in making his escape.

The Free Academy Commencement.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening to listen to the orations and witness the Commencement exercises by the students of the Free Academy. The stage was occupied by the members of the Board of Education and the Faculty of the Free Academy, under the lead of President WEBSTER. DODWORTH'S Band occupied the orchestra, and enlivened the occasion with some capital music. Orations were delivered by John P. Appleton, Oscar B. Ireland, Reed Sanders, Horace E. Dresser, Richard B. Elliott, John A. Carolin, Asa B. Gardner, John Knox, Gardiner Sherman, David P. Fackler, Solomon I. Wolf, James A. Seaman, Elijah A. Howland, Arnold Tanner, Edward A. Wood, Charles A. Pratt and Fitzgerald Tisdall.

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. TISDALL. Mr. PRATT delivered a Master's oration. Both of these performances were very creditable in matter and manner. The following graduates received diplomas:

Study.	*Name.*	*Class.*
Chemistry	Simon F. Mackie	Senior.
Modern Philosophy	Charles L. Balch	Senior.
Natural History	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Law	John P. Appleton	Senior.
English	Edward T. Young	Junior.
Greek	James C. Fitzpatrick	Senior.
Latin	R. B. Elliott	Senior.
French	Wm. H. Sanger	Sophomore.
Spanish	Denis F. Sullivan	Senior.
German	John P. Appleton	Senior.
Prose	M. Everett Dwight	Junior.
Oratory	Roland Connor	Junior.
Composition	Edward A. Wood	Junior.
Logic	Geo. A Beach	Junior.
Astronomy	Fred. A. Randall	Junior.
Drawing	Ed. N Anderson	Sophomore.
History	Robert Orr	Sophomore.
Algebra & Geometry	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Engineering	Solomon J. Woolf	Senior.
Hygiene	Ed. W. Anderson	Sophomore.
Belles Lettres	Gilbert W. Elliott	Sophomore.
Physiology of Plants	Adolph S. Sawyer	Freshman.
French	Aug. J. Wuargnos	Freshman.
French	Daniel Jackson	Introductory.
French Translation	E Child Jr.	Sophomore.

Good Conduct and Classical Acquirements—Lockwood de Forrest Woodruff, Senior.

Mathematics—First Burr Medal—David P. Fackler, Senior.

Second Burr Medal—Fitzgerald Tisdale, Senior.

General Studies—First Pell Medal—Gilbert A. Elliott, Sophomore.

Second Pell Medal—Chas. L. Balch, Junior.

Third Pell Medal—Townsend Wandell, Introductory.

Fourth Pell Medal—Edward F. Young, Junior.

The Decree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon John Perrin Appleton, James Boarer, Horace Erasus Dresser Richmond Bullock Elliott, David Parks Fackler, James Charles Fitzpatrick, Asa Bird Gardner, Franklin William Gilley, Jr., Elijah Alvord Howland, Wilbur Fisk Hudson, Oscar Brown Ireland, James Knox, Abraham Witton Lozier, Simon Fraser Mackie, William Man, William Bernard Quinn, Reid Sanders, James Alfred Seaman, Gardiner Sherman, Dennis Francis Sullivan, John Joseph Sutton, Arnold Tanzer, Fitzgerald Tisdall, Edward Augustus Wood, Lockwood De Forest Woodruff, Solomon Israel Woolf.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon John Aloysius Carolin, Mortimer Charles Merritt, Joseph Southworth, Jr.

An honorary testimonial was conferred upon Benjamin Ellis Martin.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon: John Howe, Jr., A. B., M. D.; John Jasper, Jr., A. B.; Samuel S Jessop, A. B.; Arthur McMullen, A. B.; Howard Pinckney, A. B.; Charles Henry Pratt, A. B.; Julius Harris Ranney, A. B. and B. S.; Franklin S. Rising, A. B.; Dayton W. Searle, A. B.; Everett P. Wheeler, A. B.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SINKING FUND.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made the following semi-annual report:

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		CR.	
Sinking Fund	$306,060 83	City Bonds	$222,540 42
Int'st in Kings Co. Banks	300 00	Kings Co. bonds	30,000 00
		B'ds and mort's	32,925 00
		Inter'st on ditto	2 219 94
		Premium	5,819 17
		Cash	12 856 30
	$306,360 83		$306,360 83

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1859.	$34,471 77	Am't paid out to July 1, 1859	$34,000 00
Am't received to July 1, 1859	9,384 53	Cash on hand	12,856 30
	$46,856 30		$46,856 30

FATAL RESULT OF BURNS.—A little girl six years old, daughter of Mrs. GODFREY, residing at the corner of Garrison and Front streets, died yesterday from burns received on Monday evening last by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was using to card, fell under his cart, yesterday morning, on Myrtle-avenue, and was badly crushed by one of the wheels passing over him. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct.... GEORGE BELL, a private watchman, while on his beat a few nights ago, was robbed of a watch by SIMON GARAHAM. GARAHAM was, yesterday, arrested and committed to answer.

CHILD DROWNED.—MARY ELIZA DOYLE, five years old, fell into the water at Sheepshead Bay Monday afternoon, and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

Base Ball.

STAR CLUB VS. NIAGARA.

These Clubs played a match yesterday, on the grounds of the Olympic Club, Smith-street, near President, South Brooklyn. The clubs are both composed of very young men, who are, nevertheless, justly noted in base ball circles for their ability as players. An unusually large audience, numbering representations from almost every New-York and Brooklyn Club, were gratified spectators of the well-contested game. The following is the score:

STAR.	H.	L.	Runs.	NIAGARA.	H.	L.	Runs.
Tracy, c	4		1	Creighton, 2 b	3		1
Svalnard, 2 b	2		2	Richardson, 1 b	4		0
Whiting, r. f	3		2	Shiel'ds, p	4		0
Belknap, c. f	5		0	Scott, l. f	2		1
S. Patchen, s. s	4		1	Murphy, c	1		3
Fairbanks, p	3		2	Flanley, s. s	2		2
J. Patchen, b. f	2		2	Archer, c. f	4		0
Stanley, 1 b	2		2	Owen, r. f	3		1
E. Patchen, 3 b	2		2	Stebbins, 3 b	4		0
Total	27		14	Total	27		8

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	1	3	1	3	1	0	2	3	0	—14
Niagara	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	—8

SCORER FOR STAR—W. E. Hopkins.
SCORER FOR NIAGARA—O. G. Stetson.
UMPIRE—A. T. Pearsall, of the Excelsior Club.

A Cowhiding Affair in Chicago.

From the Press and Tribune.

A good-looking young woman named JENNY BRONSON, who acquired some notoriety about two years ago, through having acted as ticket agent on the cars for PARMELEE & Co.'s Chicago Omnibus Line, who, it will be remembered, dressed in boys' clothing for two months, without detection, walked into the Custom-house, at a little after 2 P. M., on Saturday last, and catching sight of OTTO PELTZER, a clerk in that institution, pulled up her veil, drew forth a raw hide and rushed for that individual, whom she "Sumnerized" before he had time to rise from his desk. She lashed him across the face and body, while he jumped about and yelled like an Indian. He then made some resistance and struck her, but she laid the lash on to him with increased vigor, until several cuts on his face showed marks of his punishments. Parties then rushed in and separated the pair, for it is said that by this time he had succeeded in clutching or clinching his female antagonist. She then remarked: "You desired an interview with me—you have got it, and I hope you are satisfied."

Immediately upon leaving the Custom-house, she with a friend, went to Justice DAVIS' office, where, at the instance of a friend, she was charged with assault and fined $6, which she paid and left the office. The cause of this affair was, that JENNY, besides being agent for PARMELEE & Co., had led, for some time, a dissolute life, but recently was rapidly gaining her way into respectable walks of life, when PELTZER desired, for his own carnal purpose, to bring her back to the life of a prostitute. She had a domestic's place with a private family on State-street, who liked her, when this PELTZER, who is a lame man, about twenty-one years of age, commenced to try and get her cast out on the world, and for that purpose he informed the parties of JENNY'S former history, but coloring it so as to leave no doubt in their minds that they were harboring a prostitute. The girl was also getting music lessons at the Sisters of Mercy Institute, on Wabash avenue, by which she hoped to earn an honest living at no distant day, when PELTZER interested himself to get her turned out there. These and other facts coming to JENNY BRONSON'S ear, together with a letter from this fellow desiring a personal interview, determined JENNY'S mind upon what was her duty in the premises, and she performed it.

Hot Weather at Cincinnati.

They are having very hot weather at Cincinnati. Thursday last the thermometer stood in the shade at 100° and 101°, and in the sun at 125° and 130°. Nine persons were prostrated by sun-stroke, and four died. Several horses fell dead in the streets from the effects of the excessive heat. In one case both a man and his horse fell dead. The *Enquirer* of Friday says:

"Every body prays for rain, but it will not fall, though they look at the mottled clouds anxiously, and with an expression of ardent hope shadowed by a melancholy faithlessness in what they seek. For a fortnight past we have had blazing weather, without a drop of moisture, each day seeming as hot as it could possibly be, until succeeded by the next, which eclipsed its predecessor. The earth is heated as an oven, and at night radiates the warmth it has received during the day, rendering it impossible to sleep or to be corporeally comfortable in any way."

The same paper, of Saturday, says:

"Yesterday was fiery in temperature, being the most torrid day of this very torrid term. The mercury marked 102° and 103° in the shade, between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon. Everybody seemed prostrate with the intense heat, and no one, not called out imperatively, left the shade and comparative coolness of in-doors. A breeze was stirring occasionally, but seemed to have come from Lybia, so hot and suffocating was it. Instead of cooling or refreshing, it was burning and enervating, and it felt like the breath of a furnace. For more than two weeks the sun had beaten down on the earth until everything was burning and radiating heat—the city was like an oven and quivered with burning beams. It was impossible to be cool or comfortable in any way. All suffered, panted, and were physically miserable. A number of sun-strokes occurred, but we heard of but twelve, four of which proved fatal."

At Louisville, also, the weather has been excessively hot, the mercury ranging for several days last week from 95° to 100°.

An English Pluralist.

A certain Rev. Mr. PRETYMAN, having recently died in England, attention has been called by the Press to the preferments lavished upon him by his father, formerly Bishop of Winchester. A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal with the following interesting list of the situations held (not filled) in the Church by this meek divine:

SIR: Permit me to supply the blanks in the letter of your correspondent, respecting the late Rev. G. PRETYMAN, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c., from returns supplied to the editor of the *Clerical Directory*, and corrected in proof by the clergymen to whom they have reference.

	Annual Income. £.	s.	d.
Chancellor of Lincoln, 1814	1,742	13	3
Prebendal Stall of Stoke, 1814	268	0	0
Rector of Weath'mpstead and Harpenden, 1814	1,591	0	0
Perpetual Curate of Nettleham, 1814	45	0	0
Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles', 1817	869	0	0
Canon of Winton, 1825	755	0	0

With four houses for residence.

Thus it will appear that the gross income received during the last 45 years amounted to upwards of £226,000. I am, Sir, yours,

A CURATE OF 15 YEARS STANDING.

CAMBRIDGE.

Another supplies a notion of the way in which this enormous amount of money was spent by the late evangelist:

SIR: "A Churchman" refers to £98,210 netted by the late Canon G. T. PRETYMAN. Having (gratuitously) collected more than £380, mostly in half-crowns, for Archdeacon WIGRAM'S Industrial Schools here, I could not succeed in getting one from this pluralist when I called upon him at Winchester; and on asking his father, the late Bishop TOMLINE, for aid for a Parochial School in this part of his Diocese, the Bishop replied to me, from Fardham Castle, that he would give 5s. on condition the books in use were exclusively those of the Christian Knowledge Society. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27. JOSEPH TOOMER.

The Battle of Solferino---A Curious Calculation.

From the RochesterDemocrat.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to call your attention and that of the public to the following facts:

In the late battle of Solferino, between the Allies and the Austrians, it is computed that three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers were engaged for at least twelve hours. Of these three hundred thousand were armed with muskets. Suppose each one fired once in ten minutes or six times in an hour, then the number of shots fired was twenty one million six hundred thousand; or, if once in five minutes, forty-three million, two hundred thousand—if once in ten minutes, then only one shot tells fatally in seven hundred and twenty; if once in five minutes, then only one in fourteen hundred and forty; because the number killed from the beginning to the termination of the battle was less than twenty-five thousand—thus, ten thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Italians and French. Add to the twenty-one million six hundred thousand shots, the tens of thousands of balls discharged respectively by the Austrian and French fields of ordnance, then how comforting the truth that not much more than one ball in a thousand tells fatally in the battle-field—a thousand fall harmless at the soldier's feet. Amid all the improvements in this our age, the improvements in the arts of war, like the feeling of GOLDSMITH'S pious Vicar, lean all on virtue's side. The implements of death wielded at Wagram, Lodi, Austerlitz and Waterloo were eminently more successful. JAMES WHYTE.

ROCHESTER, Monday, July 18, 1859.

Aerial Navigation.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Monday, July 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is interesting to witness the inventive efforts put forth in regard to the "BALLAST FOR BALLOONS," to save some luckless wight a cracked skull by a sandbag from one of the aerial ships (?) which it seems are likely to become common, if, as your Providence correspondence says, "the art of navigating the air is receiving a large share of attention." I wish it was so; but as yet there has been no evidence of it; and to contrive "*block-tin* cars with compartments for water, and taps to let it out," is about as sensible as the Atlantic Telegraph Company's contrivance of a brake to break the cable in the act of laying it. Allow me here to suggest to the Cable Company, when they lay another, to pass it through a gutta percha tube about two miles long, attached to the ship, *which shall be thick enough and large enough to float the cable*; or, in other words, to reduce its specific gravity to nearly if not quite the standard of salt water, dispense with all brakes, and put on the steam, prevent the friction in the tube by slush, and have a quantity of spare tube to supply the wear.

Now, I do not see that the first step towards aerial navigation has been made during the last half century, except the use of light carbureted hydrogen or coal gas. Ballooning has not been improved since MONTGOLFIER'S time, but it is ballooning still—ascending in the air, at the mercy of the winds, and descending again; a way of making money by exhibitions—nothing else. But the air may be navigated, doubtless, and it only needs capital to be turned in that direction. It needs to be tried. Nobody has tried to navigate the air since the days of M. CHARLES. The attempts then were feeble, unmechanical and unscientific. *No rational experiment has ever yet been tried.* One thousandth part of the money spent on the Atlantic Cable would accomplish it.

Five men of good common sense, with a capital of five hundred dollars each, and with half as much determination as CYRUS W. FIELD, would *navigate the air* in any and every direction. Let them apply to the inventors of the country for plans—adopt that one which shall be most feasible, or a combination of them, and they will succeed and astonish the world. I will be one of the five.

LA MOUNTAIN, WISE and GAGER are balloonists. They sought for a current in one direction, and they almost found it. WISE has found it before, and so has GREEN of London. Had they gone in search of the trade winds they would certainly have found a current in one direction, and nearer the earth by two miles than the one they sought. A tub will float up the Gulf stream from the Gulf to Newfoundland, but can the ocean be navigated in a tub? The aerial navigation of those balloonists is all gammon—a misnomer to call either of them navigators. Ballooning is one thing; navigating the air another. Let us have the latter as something useful and worthy of effort.

AMATEUR.

A DESPERATE INDIAN.—William Baxter, an Indian boy, 15 years of age, at a late hour on Monday night assaulted a woman named ANN HICKS. The parties both live at No. 22 Rector street. BAXTER stabbed ANN with a large pair of scissors in the neck. He was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am directed by the management of the Mammoth Musical Festival to correct a misstatement of fact which occurs in your journal of this morning.

The *only* trouble which occurred last evening arose from some difficulty between one of those present and a special officer employed on the grounds. This was promptly suppressed by the Police. No pistol shots were fired, and the disturbance in which a man was wounded happened at the corner of Sixth-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The management feel it necessary to state this for the purpose of reassuring the public. During last year's Festival's the completest order was maintained by a large Police force detailed by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER for that purpose, and they have the satisfaction of stating that this year even a larger Police force has been stationed in Jones' Wood during the present week, by which every chance of disturbance may be considered as totally out of the question. I have the honor to sign myself, yours, most respectfully, CHAS. S. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

Gov. Morgan went with his family to Sharon Springs, on Saturday, to remain through the present week.

The English and American Printing-House Squares Contrasted!—Our Mr. BAKER, who is now traveling in Europe, visiting all the principal Type Foundries, Printing and Publishing Houses, with especial reference to improvements in Typography, writes from London:

"I lately went to the English Printing-House Square, and found it to be a small, dark, gloomy, out-of-the-way place, as far inferior to our wide, open, public, and splendid square, as the English are in their Printing Presses and Machinery, compared with ours. The London Printers are astonished to know that we have so noble a place devoted to Printing, and are very much pleased with our "Steam Press," containing views of the Square, and its neighborhood." The new building of the NEW-YORK TIMES justly excites their admiration; they have nothing approaching it here. In fact, they are behind us in everything, and in nothing more than in their Printing-Houses—'Printing-House Square," especially.

As our "Printing House Square" is thus becoming so well known abroad, we propose to make its features still more familiar in every part of the United States, and will furnish, without charge, fine Electrotype Engravings of the Square to Newspaper Publishers who desire to give their readers a View and Description of this most prominent Printing locality in the world. The Electrotype Cut referred to, will be sent, upon application, to any part of the country. Copies of "The Steam Press" will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of a three cent postage stamp. Address

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.,
Printing-House Square, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
Worcestershire Sauce,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds*.

This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Wholesale agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, N. York.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, importers, No 21 Maiden-lane, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Musical Boxes, with American and Foreign Tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Musical Boxes, Mechanical Singing Bird, &c. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes—The Largest Assortment in the City. PAILLARD & MARTIN, importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Rupture Curable.—The "RIGGS TRUSS," for efficacy, cleanliness, durability, and economy, is unequalled in the world. The Truss for varicocele also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages by all who are wearing it, No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

Musical Boxes, from the best Swiss makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Musical Boxes, with all kinds of Accompaniments. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Barthol'f's Celebrated Sewing Machines.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW STYLES $50 AND $70.
Barthol Manufg. Co., 434 Broadway, cor Hudson-st.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Musical Boxes of all styles and sizes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Fine Shirts ready made, from $12 to $24 per dozen, at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Grisamore's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 8 Astor House.

3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests
For $1 each, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAIGHT—REYBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Putney, Miss SARAH F. REYBERT to Mr. DAVID HAIGHT, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

GIGNOUX—LASALA.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, July 16, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, CLAUDE M. GIGNOUX to AGATHA M. LASALA, daughter of the late John B. Lasala, of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 19, JAMES C. COOK, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 268 3d st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

ANGEVINE.—On T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiting or washing, or would do general housework separately; no objection to the country; best of references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 511 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, or do general housework; have the best of City references from their last places. Apply at No. 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; have good City references from their last places. Apply at No. 220 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable girl, having four years' reference from her last place, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, either in City or country; is in every respect a most capable and thorough servant, of very neat appearance, good moral character and willing disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can come well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for this week, at No. 146 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND WELLrecommended young women, situations in City or country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and to do sewing or light chamberwork, for City or country; would travel; is neat and tidy, and of trustworthy habits. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook and the other as laundress in a private family. Have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Have three years reference from their last places. Call at No 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is an excellent cook, a very superior washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; can be highly recommended, and will be found a very neat, economical girl. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROFESSED COOK, A Protestant infants' nurse, a very experienced Protestant man-waiter and a few other carefully selected servants' situations in gentlemen's families. Apply at T. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as dressmaker; would be willing to go out by the day or week, or in any other capacity where she could make herself generally useful. Call on or address ANNE DALY, No. 15 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls—one as waitress; and the other as chambermaid, and do washing and ironing; have no objection to go to the country; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 436 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well recommended cook, a situation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is also a splendid baker; has no objections to any part of the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 378 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do housework for a small family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 266½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 53 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook. Understands baking and pastry. Was in her last place two years. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country if required. Apply at No. 175 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and very kind to children. Prefers to go to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent fine laundress; by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av., north of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid, to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 97 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING OF GENTLEMEN AND ladies, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand and can give the best of reference. Call for one week, at No. 1 2d-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, with her own baby seven weeks old, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at 70 4th av.

NEWPORT, &C.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a nice situation at Newport, or elsewhere in the country, for a favorite English maid; she is an excellent waitress and chambermaid. Address Box No. 3 529 Post-office, New-York.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations on a farm; the man is a thoroughly practical farmer, understands his business well, and would be willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; are both persons of the most reliable and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Also, by an Englishman, a situation as gardener. Apply at No. 416 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory reference, and can make himself useful in the house if required; of willing and obliging disposition. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; is capable to plow, mow and cradle, and a first-rate hand to take care of horses; can milk first-rate; been working with one man for a year; can recommend himself; has been in the country; would like to go there; good country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AN Englishman of great experience; is a single middle-aged man, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference of gentlemen; can be seen in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, No. 448 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction, and make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the old country and here; has no objection to any part of the country; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man who understands his business perfectly, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of his last employer. Address C. B., No 18 West 20th st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A SITUAtion, as coachman, or waiter, with some respectable family in this City. He has been employed in Europe in both of the above capacities, and can give good City references. Address S. F., No. 82 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a grocery or hardware store; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; salary no object at first. Best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,856 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant Englishman; no incumbrance. Has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at 292 4th av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one of good experience, well understands his business in all its different branches. Address G. E., No. 15 John st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY, A SITUATION to learn the Hatters' or Plumbers' trade; has reference for activity, industry and character. Call on or address JOHN TRACY, No. 198 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until employed, CHARLES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or at M. M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A good plain cook, and to assist in washing and making the butter for the family, to reside in a healthy situation two hours' distance in the country. Apply at No. 140 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, to learn the business, a young man in the office, from 15 to 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who writes and figures well; salary from $100 to $150 the first year. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED at a desirable place on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Call at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COOK AND FARMING hands—A coachman who is a thorough groom, a good plain cook and two good farm hands. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, with good recommendations.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamberwork, in a small family; must bring a good recommendation from her last place. Inquire at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH AV.
Forty per cent. reduction in prices
On all SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Comprising in part
RICH SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES AND LUSTRES,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHALLIES AND BARGE DE LAINES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
Wool, linen and cotton goods for boys' Summer wear, parasols, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c. Also, 100 pieces Canton matting.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND colored silks, also Irish linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Swiss jaconet, and dress muslins, delaines, ginghams, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, brash, linen handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEbrated WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrators shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $360. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300,
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN ORGANS (12-STOP) SIMIlar to the Alexandre, but excelling all instruments of the kind in purity and power of tone, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.—PIANOS, MELODEONS, MUSIC stools, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, sofas, sewing machines, paintings, guns, revolvers, silks, &c. For sale cheap, to close the stock before the 1st of August, at the place will then be closed till the first Monday in September. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

A BARGAIN TO CASH PURCHASERS.—A first-class piano-forte, full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, covered case, City makers, at $400; instrument short time used; will be sold for nearly half its value if applied for immediately; has circular scale and all modern improvements. Call at No. 47 6th-av., between 1st and 2d avs.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVENoctave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at S. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN EN gaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education, he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 218 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick st.
DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 62 feet near 4th av.
BROADWAY—Twenty-one lease years for sale.
GRAND-ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 36 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the centre half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with a front on the Hudson River of 550 feet, within 15 miles of the City Hall, containing 3½ acres. The improvements are a dwelling, 76x35, coach house and stable, gas and ice house, &c., &c. The dwelling-house, which is very large, is built in the villa style, and fitted with every convenience; has gas, hot air furnaces and registers, range, hot and cold water, laundry tubs, bath, water-closets, marble wash basins, bells, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, in fact all the conveniences of a first class city house, and is adapted for residence throughout the year. The parlors and reception rooms have splendid statuary marble mantels, and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in the best st, le.
The grounds are handsomely laid out, with terraces, lawn and broad walks, &c., fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the river, and of the Palisades opposite. No place can be better adapted to the requirements of a gentleman doing business in New-York. This property will be sold for $10,000 less than its cost, as will be shown, and the terms of the sale will be made satisfactory. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL,
No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. This place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXchange for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3½ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Wacabac. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c., if required. Conveyance can be had at the depôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect this property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH KNAPP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUntry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order, Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A FARM CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leopard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property; is perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 81 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, shed, &c.; also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FARM OF 4 ACRES, WITH CROPS, FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated near New-Brunswick, N. J., quarter of a mile from depôt, three quarters from steamboat landing; 28 acres under high cultivation. Plenty of fruit. Good buildings, soil, water, &c. Price $3,500. Terms easy. E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine st.

A GOOD FARM, OR HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, wanted in exchange for 1,000 acres of first class, well selected farming lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings, and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
This day, WEDNESDAY, July 20, at the Merchant's Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$12,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, 1885.
$9,000 Northern Indiana Goshen Branch 7 per cent. Bonds, 1868.
$5,000 Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock.
$4,000 Indiana Special Preferred Canal Stock.
$600 Indiana Deferred Canal Stock.
$160 Indiana Special Deferred Canal Stock.
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Co. 8 per cent. Construction Bonds. (Hypothecated.)
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877.
14 Shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.,.....$25 each.
20 Shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.,..... 50 each.
20 Shares Security Fire Insurance Co.,..... 50 each.
Regular Sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, and at private sale. Office 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY STEPHEN BROWN & CO., BOSTON,)
ON THURSDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 M.,
(if not previously disposed of at private sale,)
One-half of the right, title and interest, and good will of the Celebrated Ross Express est bishment and successfully run over the elegant Providence and Worcester Railroad since 1847. This Express connects with Thompson & Co.'s, Fisk & Co.'s, Adams' and Fuller's Express Companies, and with Leonard & Co.'s, Worcester; also, with Harnden's, Adams', Earle's, Kinsley's and Drake & Co.'s Express Companies, at Providence. To be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 200 VERY CHOICE building lots on Bergen Heights, on the Glendenny estate, near the residence of Mr. John Raymond, within a short distance of the Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, and one and a-half miles of the Jersey City Ferry, over omnibus route. THIS DAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, as above, on the premises, about 200 lots of land, on Bergen Heights. This property is beautifully situated on an improved and improving neighborhood, overlooking the bay of New-York in front, and the Passaic Valley and the City of Newark in the rear. It will be sold together or in single lots or plots, as purchasers may desire. The location and accessibility of this property, moderate rates of taxation, &c., &c., render it very attractive and desirable to those wishing a residence near the city, as well as to any who desire to make an investment in property, sure to rise rapidly and permanently in value. Terms—10 per cent and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. One hundred and five dollars may remain at 6 per cent. on each lot until May 1st, 1862, and the balance to be paid in cash, on 1st August, 1859, when the deed will be delivered at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery street, and No. 20 Exchange Place, three doors from the ferry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands. The attention of the trade is called to this sale. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the cigars must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues describing brands, &c., ready on the morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house, velvet and other carpets. Also, a gentleman's fishing and shooting articles, guns, pistols, fishing rods, bags, horns, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman street, a prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods. Also a large invoice of fine City made goods.

A. F. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a prime assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 558 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 558 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park-row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST, 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LE

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels,
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 632 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Caronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. TRASK first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Dutch-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in many cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An intelligent plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as a physician for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N.B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. All ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for the monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Offine consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the back of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 355 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 337 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fail, and performed without pain. Cleaning and filling without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONSOF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM G. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, hear such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
UTICA, July 15, 1859.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ELDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. No tice first published the 16th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HARDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOBY, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHOICK, President.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,

HARLEM LEAVE		PECK SLIP.
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M. 3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M. 4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M. 5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M. 6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 9:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 6 A. M.
Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. R. CROWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via LONG ISLAND and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY. The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 8 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 2 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kers' Express by this boat.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.
For the above locations may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10¼ M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Stratton port each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEW-ARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur-st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday. Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR RAY leaves Pier No 6 North River WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare, cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, }
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 461 6th-av.
JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to picnic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 21 John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White Hard Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Dunne-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier mont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 10 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATANO, at 6 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents. From New-York by 34th-st. Ferry, fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations. $15 through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUN-TAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-SEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING house, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade which they can influence. None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVING 25 PER CENT. —The entire stock of new and seasonable housekeeping goods for sale at cost for cash. Lease and store fixtures, glass cases and sashes, wood-cuts and stereotype plates for sale low. An excellent chance for housekeepers to refurnish and renew, as the goods I offer are first-class, and at prices below what poor quality can be bought at. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely filled up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 133 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can command $10,000 is wanted in an old established manufacturing and importing business in the City of New-York. This is a very desirable opportunity for any one who has the above sum at command. Address A. B. C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, appointing a personal interview.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a tea store, situated under the Library-building of Elizabeth City, N. J. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately, at the store No. 105 Broad-st., Elizabeth City, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTORY, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be exchanged, together with the real estate, for City or country property. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS tact, with a capital of from $800 to $1,000, wishes to join in some remunerative business, manufacturing preferred, to which he can devote his whole attention. Address with name, W. E. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at-Law No. 279 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents to this city:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault. *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATtern, 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 377 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Station in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.
The GREAT BRITA

Indian Troubles in Nebraska—History of the Pawnee War.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, July 9.

So many rumors are afloat, so much exaggeration, respecting the Indian troubles and their origin in his Territory, that we deem it necessary to give a concise history of the whole affair, which we have been able to gather from sources every way reliable.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,500, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte River to the north of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th, (Saturday,) and that night, Saturday and Sunday night, made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of Mr. DuFUY to the extent of one hundred dollars.

On Monday, about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. URIAH THOMAS, to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn above the mouth of Logan Creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering horses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, assended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan Creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered, and cattle driven off or killed. Even the Post-office at Cuming Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming County, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven well armed men, mostly mounted—the Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The settlers were panic stricken, and anticipating a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites.

Here they divided their forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about 20, under the command of J. W. PATTISON, proceeding up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called De Witt, some five miles further up. While at De Witt, on the 30th, 11 Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house, PATTISON and his men lying in ambush, with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to execute this manœuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians, one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it prudent to go down to Fontanelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain. On the return to Fontanelle of the war party, dispatches were sent to this city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha Light Artillery Squad immediately repaired to Fontanelle. Gen. THAYER accompanied them, and took the command. Subsequent dispatches have been sent in for additional aid, and the balance of the gun squad and several others went out with the field-piece on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last, GOV. BLACK, and a small detachment of dragoons, under Lieut. ROBERTSON, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination, in compliance with the request of Secretary MORTON. Yesterday we learned that Gov. BLACK has been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from two hundred and fifty, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at $15,000.

Desperate Affray at Huntsville, Ark.

From the Fayetteville Arkansian, July 2

Since our last issue our quiet town was thrown into a high state of excitement, by a report that there had occurred on the public square of our sister town, Huntsville, a fatal rencontre, wherein FORESTER BLACK, Esq., son of Col. WILLIAM BLACK, of this city, and Mr. WARREN SAMS, a merchant of Huntsville, were killed immediately, and JOHN BLACK and Dr. JAMES SMITHSON, of this city, and CONSTABLE MOODY and JAMES SAMS, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. All the above-named parties were personally known to most of our citizens, and the utmost anxiety was felt and manifested to know the particulars of the distressing tragedy. We proceed to give the particulars of the affair as it has been detailed to us by several eye-witnesses:

It appears that on Friday, the 24th inst., some altercation between JAMES SAMS, the son of WARREN SAMS, and FORESTER BLACK, took place, in which insulting words and threatening actions were used by young SAMS towards BLACK. No collision, however, resulted at this time, and it was supposed that there would be no further quarrel. Several hours afterwards some hard words were interchanged between WARREN SAMS and FORESTER BLACK, when both drew weapons, the former a bowie-knife and the latter a revolver. BLACK's pistol missed fire twice, and was discharged at SAMS twice, the last shot, as is supposed, taking effect in the head of SAMS; SAMS in the meantime advancing on BLACK with his knife. One of our informants states that SAMS was in the act of falling when the report of firearms from an unexpected quarter was heard, and SAMS fell instantly. Just at this time young SAMS came running up with a double-barreled shot gun, and discharged one barrel at the distance of six or eight feet into the side of Mr. BLACK, and just as he was falling, fired the other barrel, into his back, both barrels heavily charged with buckshot. Young SAMS then attacked Dr. JAMES SMITHSON, knocking him down with his gun, when Dr. D. C. SMITHSON, a brother of JAMES, advancing to aid his brother, struck at SAMS with a gun, but missed him and felled his brother to the ground. JAMES SMITHSON, who, it seems, was unarmed, wrested the shot-gun from the hands of D. C. SMITHSON and chased young SAMS off the ground, snapping the gun at him in his flight. Several pistol-shots were fired, and bowie-knives used, by some persons as yet unknown, probably by interested spectators. An idea may be formed of the unparalleled savageness of this street-fight, when it is considered that WARREN SAMS was shot with ten pistol balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast—that FORESTER BLACK was shot twice with a double-barreled shot-gun—JOHN BLACK and JAMES SMITHSON wounded in the thigh, JAMES SAMS stabbed with a bowie-knife, and Mr. MOODY severely wounded in the leg—and further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty and one partially discharged. Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced, save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the deadly shot-gun, and the clash of cold steel, until SAMS and BLACK had fallen and their life-blood was pouring forth through the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of life, and a mature man in the autumn of his days, lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heart rending lamentations of mothers, sisters, wives, relatives and friends. Informants say but a minute or two had elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with near a hundred women, who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief. We learn that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of several supposed to be connected with the affray, but no examination has at this date (June 29) been had.

FORESTER BLACK was formerly a resident of this city; was a graduate of the Lebanon, Tenn., Law School, and had been for several years located at Huntsville in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed by his brother lawyers, and had many warm personal friends. We knew him as an intelligent, social, generous, unselfish gentleman, honorable and high-minded in his intercourse, whose heart was bound to his friends with cords of triple steel. He thus, unfortunately, fell at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a young wife, sisters and brothers and an aged father to bewail his untimely end.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson on Banking.

The following letter from the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON appears in the Nashville papers:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return from a few days' attendance upon the Court of Appeals, at Albany, I found your favor of the 13th of June, inquiring generally concerning the banking system of this State, and especially for the origin of the provision authorizing the modification or repeal of charters, the reasons which induced it and what has been the success of the New-York system under it.

It has at all times been the legislative policy of this State, from my earliest recollection, to grant no charters beyond the reach of legislation. With many special charters, there is, I believe, but a single one which claims exemption from this provision, and that is the Manhattan Company, chartered in 1799, ostensibly for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water; but which when it came to the practical exercise of its corporate functions, proved to have concealed in its stealthy verbiage a perpetual Bank charter.

The history of this charter doubtless served to arouse Legislative watchfulness and suspicion, and charters have since contained the declaratory provision that "The Legislature may, at any time, alter, modify or repeal this act." Under this clause two charters, at least, were promptly repealed, years since—one for being engaged in usurious practices, and another for having issued notes or checks contrary to the provisions of its charter. Yet, notwithstanding this summary treatment, so long as special charters were granted, the Legislature was annually besieged to increase the number, and the stock was so eagerly sought for that *millions* were subscribed where but *thousands* were to be distributed.

In short, so clamorous and importunate became the applications for bank charters, that it aroused popular feeling, and about 1839 a crude general banking law was enacted, throwing the business open to all who would comply with its provisions, and since that period no special charters have been granted, but those in existence were left to expire by limitation. This general law, with many amendments and improvements suggested by experience, constitutes our present system, and all new institutions are formed by its authority.

The general law, under which our banking institutions are now formed and transact their business, is, like all other laws, subject to change, modification or repeal. And yet, there is no State in the Union which can claim precedence over this in the stability of banking investments, the safety of such institutions, or the integrity of their management; and, I am quite sure, that a proposition from any quarter to place this interest beyond the reach of Legislative supervision, for any time whatsoever, would be received with universal disfavor and remonstrance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

To A. G. MERRITT, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

A Pleasant Lot of Reptiles.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A group of living serpents brought from North Carolina were secured for scientific purposes, and have been handed over to Professor FOOTE, of the Medical College, for safe-keeping. They consist of two rattlesnakes, two bull snakes, one spreading adder, one black racer, and one joint snake. They are all very fine specimens. Professor FOOTE intends to test the newly-discovered remedies for the bite of venomous serpents, of which accounts have been published. As these serpents nearly all eat and drink freely, they may be expected to live many years, and attain the maximum size of their species. The bull snakes and racer are over five and a half feet in length.

The first named are beautiful reptiles—if anything so generally repugnant to the descendants of Mother Eve may be classed as beautiful. They are called "bull snakes" the vulgar name—because of the peculiar noise they make. Their eyes are bright, skin of a buff color, with black spots and rings, and under the magnetic touch of Prof. CHRISTY are as gentle as kittens; indeed they seem to delight in having him wrap them around his arms. They may be considered ornaments to the North State.

Not so with the black racer, which deigns to repose in the same cage with the bull snakes only through compulsion. With his head elevated, and neck magnificently curved, you behold the monarch of American snakes. He receives the fondlings of Prof. CHRISTY with disdain, darts forth his black arrowy tongue, and shakes his tail as a warrior of old would his spear, a warning to mankind not to presume too much on friendship.

The joint snake is the wonder of the collection. It is now shedding its skin and is torpid, so much so as to admit of being handled at pleasure. We felt of its body, and it appeared cold and hard as a polished stick of wood. It lives chiefly in holes in the ground when at home, and is called a "joint snake" because of the structure of its tail, by means of the joints of which it can throw itself several feet.

The horrid looking rattlesnakes and the spreading adder occupy separate apartments in the same box, which is covered with glass—a thin partition between life and death. There are holes through the partitions to admit of a circulation of air, and through one of these we found that the adder had succeeded in drawing about a foot of his body into the apartment of his neighbor, the largest rattlesnake, but was unable to get either forward or back. Fortunately, the apartments are too close to admit of a combat.

Professor Felton and the Table-Tippers.

The Boston *Post* of the 19th, says:

"It is rumored among the spiritual circles in New-York, that Prof. FELTON has become a believer, if not a medium, finding, in the course of his researches, that the evidence was irresistible. We do not, however, notice his name among the expected speakers at Plymouth; nor was he at the spiritual pic-nic the other day.

We find in the proceedings of the American Academy, a paper by him on the present state of the Greek language, in the course of which an account is given of a humorous description of a table-tipping scene in an Athenian almanac. We quote a passage of the translation:

"A few years ago, when table tipping was spreading over Europe, it visited Athens also. There is an amusing article on the subject in the Almanac for 1854, from which I take the following pleasing account of a table which imprudently disclosed the age of a lady who was present:

'If it only would move and walk about! But its education seems to be improving every day. It already talks and writes, and counts and sings and dances. But with all these feminine accomplishments, it is not free from some of what are called by men feminine faults. For example, it is talkative, thoughtless and unable to govern its tongue, or rather its feet. Thus, at an evening party once, after it had answered many interrogatories, to the general wonder and diversion, it was finally questioned about the age of one of the ladies present. The mischievous table, with much grace, raised one of its feet, and began striking the floor lightly, to the very great gratification of all, and especially of the lady, who saw herself the subject of general attention. It struck one, two, five, ten, and the lady laughed; fifteen, seventeen, and she continued to laugh. But the table kept on, and the lady's eyebrows began to contract. It struck twenty, twenty-one, and the lady held up her hands; twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty five, and the lady pressed down on the table with all her might; but the cursed piece of furniture continued obstinately, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and it struck the last number with great force, in confirmation of its truth. But, on the other hand, at the same moment, the betrayed thirty-years' old young lady fell backwards in a fainting fit, and all confessed that the experiments of the tables are dangerous, as affecting the nervous system.'"

Copley's Painting of the Long Parliament.

From the Boston Transcript, July 18.

The great historical painting by COPLEY, which has just been presented to the City of Boston, is an acquisition to the whole country. This work justly takes its place in the first class of historical paintings. It is remarkable for its exquisite finish, spirited grouping, and thorough truthfulness, combining correctness of portraiture with life-like vigor. The excitement of the event has fused all interests into one dramatic whole, each countenance kindling into that characteristic expression which would have been naturally inspired by the scene itself.

The spectator becomes a participator in the event. Surrounded by the soft light which falls through the gothic windows of St. Stephen's, he feels that he stands in the immediate presence of King CHARLES, and hears his authoritative demand for the five impeached members of the House, (one of whom, as all will remember, was the illustrious JOHN HAMPDEN.) Where are they? and shall they be delivered up? Among the Royalists, Prince RUPERT is seen leaning eagerly forward, and near by stands Sir EDMUND VERNEY, who, as standard-bearer to the King, is destined to lose his life at the battle of Edgehill. Immediately before the monarch, with dignified presence, WILLIAM LENTHALL, Speaker of the House, utters his remarkable reply—"I have, Sire, neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me."

With what breathless interest the assembled leaders of that great Council listen to those baffling words and watch the result. There, with earnestly thoughtful expression, stands JOHN SELDEN, the scholar and patriot. Here is Sir HENRY VANE, whose honored name is indissolubly connected with New-England. There we watch the countenance of EDWARD HYDE, whose writings as "Earl of Clarendon" are forever to be associated with the times in which he lived. Not far from his side, but with singular contrast in character, stands OLIVER CROMWELL, who was soon to hold in his hands the destinies of the Commonweath.

The painting is in excellent condition. The freshness of its tone has only been softened and mellowed by time. The most celebrated works of the Dutch masters were hardly more exact in their minute finish, while there is a breadth and spirit which gives character to the whole.

This work, together with that of the celebrated "Death of the Earl of Chatham," are undoubtedly the two great master-pieces of COPLEY. It was particularly desirable that this country should possess a production of such acknowledged excellence by one of her own sons, and especially appropriate that this work should belong to the city of his nativity.

President QUINCY and the gentlemen associated with him, by this act of public munificence have conferred a distinguished favor upon the community, for which many will look to them with gratitude. We rejoice that they have chosen the Public Library as the place of its destination—where it will be both permanently secure and free of access to the public at large.

A Confidence Man at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, July 15.

For some time past, and within the past few days, a man by the name of GEORGE T. MASSEY, with his family, has been boarding at the Barlow House. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, and of that suavity of manner which is sure to win the confidence of those with whom he attaches himself to. During his absence, which has been a week or more, the busy tongue of scandal has been loud in his defamation. Some of his antecedents have been developed, which are rather of a curious character. It has been ascertained that some time ago he purchased the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis, which he paid in promissory notes. He flourished a while as landlord, but when the notes became due, they being protested, the house reverted to the seller. Out of employment, he set about doing something, and made a purchase of a lot of cattle from a man by the name of BETTS, in St. Louis, for which he agreed to pay $1,500, paying him in bogus deeds of lands, all of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory.

MASSEY subsequently gave BETTS an introduction to MILLER, now in jail in Cincinnati, who also purchased a lot of cattle from him. He then came to Cincinnati and took a boarding-house, No. 109 Fifth-street, which he filled with furniture from an establishment on Fifth-street, paying for it in the same way that he did for the cattle and the Missouri Hotel—representing to the proprietor that he owned a vineyard about ten miles from Cincinnati. Having run a little low for means, he made application to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH for a loan of $50, exhibiting to him documents which convinced that gentleman that he (MASSEY) was agent for a certain tract of coal lands. The money was loaned him and the millionaire was swindled. Arriving at the end of his string he vacated the Barlow Hotel, and left for parts unknown—bequeathing his wife and five children to the landlord. The question is, where will he turn up next?

SINGULAR MURDER IN MISSOURI.—EFFECT OF THE KANSAS AMNESTY ACT.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Vernon County, Mo., July 7, says:

"A murder was committed in this county recently under peculiar circumstances. On Sunday, 26th ult., JOHN DENTON, a resident of this county, came across a man in Nevada City by the name of JAMES HARDWICK, whom he arrested for the murder of his (DENTON'S) father, in Kansas, about a year since. DENTON had HARDWICK handcuffed, and placed securely under guard in the Court-house. He then made application for a writ, and being informed that he could not obtain one, from the fact that the act was committed in Kansas, thereupon DENTON, who seems to be a very decided man, soon left town in company with his prisoner alone, stating that he was going to take him to Little Osage, in this county, where he had some friends, for security. This was about eleven o'clock. Next day DENTON returned to Nevada, to attend the trial of a man whom he had followed and arrested for horse-stealing, and stated that HARDWICK had got away from him. Four days after this HARDWICK'S body was found in a large prairie about ten miles from Nevada City, and DENTON was thereupon arrested for the murder of HARDWICK and committed to jail for murder in the first degree. DENTON made a statement of the facts in the case before the Court. He stated that, while riding through the prairie, in conversation with HARDWICK, that he (HARDWICK) confessed to him that he was one of the crowd who went to the house of old man DENTON after night, called him up from bed and shot him down while he was standing in his door. DENTON said, upon this confession of HARDWICK to him, that he became perfectly enraged, and could not bear the idea of riding with the man who would thus openly confess to him the murder of his father, and at the same time recollecting that all offences, of whatever character, committed prior to the amnesty act of the Legislature of Kansas, last Winter, were considered as by-gones, and seeing no redress for him under the laws of that country, he, therefore, took the law in his own hands.

A Slave Kills his Purchaser.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) West.

About dusk, evening before last, two young men, who work for THOMAS HUBBARD, residing about 4½ miles from this city, on the Rochester road, were sitting on the fence near the house, when one remarked that he heard a gun go off, and very soon afterwards a pair of horses harnessed to a buggy came walking along slowly, coming west. They started to catch them, and as they neared the buggy, they discovered in the bottom of it what they supposed to be a drunken man, but who upon closer inspection, proved to be F. M. WRIGHT in a dying condition. He was not quite dead, though barely gasping as they took him out of the buggy into the house, where in a few moments more he breathed his last. Instantly one of the young men mounted a horse and came to this city for the Coroner, who ascertained the cause of the death to be from a pistol ball penetrating the skull about one inch above the ear, and ranging forward. He also ascertained that about half an hour before, DRS. KNODE and CHAMBERS, of St. Joseph, had passed the buggy near Cox's Mill, some three miles further on the road, and when they passed it, Mr. WRIGHT and a stout negro were in it. WRIGHT sitting on the left side with his coat off, the negro on the right side, driving. A young Mr. CASTLE and others saw them about the same time. At the mill, WRIGHT and the negro stopped, and WRIGHT asked the negro if he would have a drink of water. The negro said "No," very insolently, and seemed to be in bad humor.

The trace of blood was discovered for one hundred and sixty yards from the house, and a few yards still further back the sock and boot of one foot were found in the road. In the buggy were a bundle of bed-clothes belonging to the negro. Upon the murdered man's person there were no papers to show from whom the negro was purchased, but it is known here that Mr. WRIGHT had left this city the day before to look at some negroes with a view to buying. The only paper discovered was a letter from A. BEATTIE & Co., of this city, addressed to a firm in Gentryville. Mr. WRIGHT was in the habit of carrying his revolver in his coat pocket, and it is presumed that when his coat was off, the negro, while carrying it, stole the weapon from the pocket, and secreted it about his own person in order to perpetrate the fiendish purpose at a more favorable time. Upon the body of the deceased was found the sum of $1,848 60, but no weapons, and no papers except the letter above alluded to. From examination it appears that Mr. W. was affected with tetter upon his foot, and a reasonable supposition is that he took his boot and sock off to give it some attention, and while so engaged was shot down by the assassin at his side. Judge W. M. CARTER, of this city, took charge of the money found upon the body, and started, yesterday morning, for St. Louis, after Mr. W.'s family, which consists of a wife and several children. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and we hope soon to hear of his arrest.

An American Pickpocket in France—Curious Letter.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Examiner.

The following letter was addressed to Dr. EDWARDS, of this city, Penitentiary Physician. The writer was, not long since, an inmate of the Missouri penitentiary, occupying most of the period of his incarceration, the post of hospital steward. He proved a superior nurse—the best indeed that Dr. EDWARDS ever saw in that position. Coming daily in contact with the Doctor, he formed a sort of attachment for him, which he proves by keeping the Doctor advised of his proceedings and whereabouts—this being the third letter the Doctor has received from him since his discharge from the Penitentiary.

We give the letter complete, suppressing only the names of the writer and some others.

TOULON, France, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

DR. JR. EDWARDS—*Sir*: I am in France once more. I wrote to you from Havre some time ago, and from Constantinople, on my way to Liverpool, England, and from there to the States of America. I hope soon to see you—in about five months. I am in the great naval port of France. They talk of nothing here but the war that is going on in Austria. I have got plenty of money, and can make plenty here. I am making up for those three years I spent in Jefferson City. Lots of fun, and plenty to drink, and thousands of pretty women. Who would not be a cross man, and live like a prince? Tell —— that I am here and would like to see him here. There are plenty of convicts here, with chains on, but they have not got me yet, nor never will. I am too sharp for them. I think you can tell Mr. HUGHES* that I cannot spare the time to come and board with him yet awhile. I travel under the name of Dr. ——, and cure everybody—that is, their pockets, of loose change. Some may think that I am not in France, but I am. I shall leave here on the 1st of July for Paris, then to Calais, then to Dover, and then to London, and from there to Liverpool for New-York. Them three years in Jefferson City made a man of me, and a desperate one, too. I shall come to the United States and buy a farm, and settle down on what money I have got—a few thousand dollars. I hope DR. SNODGRASS is well. My best respects to him. Tell —— that Mr. ——, of the ——, can't put my name in the papers now. Here comes some jolly fellow. Now for the wine, and cards, and women, and a drunk.

Good bye. Doctor.

*Warden of the Penitentiary.

Sam Slick in Parliament.

The most notable man that the general election has sent up to Parliament is unquestionably Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, the Conservative member for Launceston. Mr. HALIBURTON has lived the greater part of his life in America, but he is not a Yankee, for he is of Scottish extraction, and was born in Nova Scotia. He is about fifty-four years old. In 1842 Mr. HALIBURTON came to England on diplomatic business, and on his return to America was made Justice of Nova Scotia. By profession he is a lawyer; but if he had never stepped out of his profession he would never have been known to us, and in all probability, would never have been a member of Parliament. His fame rests upon the authorship of certain well-known works which he has published under the *nomme de plume* of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker of Slickville." Mr. HALIBURTON made his first appearance in the House last week to be sworn. He is in person tall and portly, rather bald, and the hair that he has is grey. His face is full and somewhat florid, and he wears neither whiskers nor beard; and, on the whole, he appears, to a casual observer at a distance, a commonplace, plodding man, and might be taken for a farmer of the better class, or a respectable tradesman.

This was our impression of HALIBURTON, alias "Sam Slick," when from the gallery we saw him walk into the House, take his seat on the Ministerial side, and afterwards come up to the table to be sworn; and we said to ourselves, "So this is the immortal Sam! Well, he is not at all the man that we have imagined. Is it possible there can be so much humor, archness and waggery in that stolid looking man?" But afterwards, we had an opportunity of seeing him closer, and then he looked somewhat different. And when in the course of conversation, his face lighted up with a smile, we saw at once indications of his peculiar power; his small eyes seemed to twinkle and get closer together, and there was an expression about the mouth, full of that archness and roguery which abounds in his book. At a distance he seems Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, but closer, and when his face was lit up, we could easily imagine him to be Sam Slick. It is said that when he attended an Oxford Commemoration, and was greeted with cheering from the under-graduates, he threw up to his admirers one of his arch glances, and set the whole of the gallery in a roar of laughter. On Tuesday we again saw Mr. HALIBURTON on the benches of the House, peering through his small eyes into the curious scene before him, and we thought of one of his "Wise Saws;" "I'll tell you what, President, seein' is beleevin', but it arn't them that stare the most who see the best always." Well, we have at last now got a genuine humorist in the House. We have had wits before, but no humorist—at least, not in modern times.

Whether Mr. HALIBURTON will speak, and if he should, whether he will make an impression, must remain doubtful at present; but there can be no question that he will observe narrowly, and, perhaps, will give the world the result of his observations; and therefore we advise members to take care, and—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
We rede you tent it;
A cheild's amang you takin' notes,
And perhaps he'll prent it.

When Sam Slick was an *attaché* in England, he went to the House, and he has given us his notion of some of the speeches heard there, which we quote: "A night or two afore I left town I went to the House of Commons. I ain't often there. It's stupid work, and more than half the time routine business, and the other half of it is a rehash of old speeches. Twice-laid dishes I can stand—salt fish and corn beef twice laid I can sometimes consait is as good as when first cooked—but old speeches served over and over again go again the appetite." Hear, hear, Mr. Slick! and we wish you could thoroughly inoculate the members with the notion; for the hashing and rehashing of old speeches, and setting them before us as something new, is one of the most characteristic faults of our House, and if you can remove this evil, or even mitigate it, though your claim to be a Conservative, you will be a great Parliamentary Reformer.—*London News.*

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

From the Chicago Times.

We take unusual pleasure in noticing the steps that are being taken by our citizens in the direction of making the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in this city in the month of September, a perfect success. Certain competent persons have assumed the direction of such efforts as are being put forth, and the arrangements are consequently in a fair way to be carried out completely. It is needless to indicate those arrangements: it is sufficient to say that they are satisfactory to the executive officers of the Society, and perfectly adequate, it is believed, to all the probable demands of the occasion. The Society will be able to accommodate all who shall come to the Fair; and the city is fortunate in having a full complement of excellent hotels, and other places of entertainment. And we are informed that assurances continue to multiply, from every part of the country, that the Fair will be attended more fully, and that the contributions will be greater in number and more varied in character than has any previous one. With this prospect, we understand, the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements are making extraordinary exertions with reference to suitable grounds for the exhibition. Indeed they are nearly inclosed already. We rode through them last evening, and they appeared to us the best that could possibly be selected. No doubt they are the best that could be found in the United States. Situate in Cottage Grove, they are as beautiful and as cool as any that imagination even could covet. They embrace above fifty acres.

THE WHEAT CROP IN CANADA.—Reports in the Canadian papers give very flattering accounts of the wheat crop in the British provinces. The Dundas *Banner* says;

"We learn from Thomas H. MCKENZIE, Esq., Mayor of Dundas, that he has communicated with reliable parties residing in the following townships in reference to the state of the crops: Nelson, East, and West Flamboro', Beverley, Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Garafraxa, Nassagaweya, Nichol, Woolwich, Durham, Arthur, Wellesley, Peel, Mornington, Grey, Ellice, Downey, Tuckersmith, North and South Easthope, Blanchard, Blenheim, North and South Dumfries, Wilmot, Waterloo, Ancaster, Blandford, Barton, Onondago, Seneca, Burford, Brantford, Dorchester, Dereham, Norwich, Bayham, Walsingham, Maladhide, Southold, London, Westminster, Caradoc, Lobo, Williams, Yarmouth, Oxford, and Townsend. All, without exception, express a belief that the coming harvest will be an abundant one, although in places the frost did some evil as well as the weevil. The Spring crops, such as oats, barley, rye, peas, Spring wheat, &c., never promised better than they do this year, in all the above townships. Hay is, however, reported to be a very light crop. As the above townships comprise a large section of country, and as our information may be fully relied upon, we have reason to expect to see, ere long, a renewal of the 'good times' we have all been signing for for years."

AUBURN STATE PRISON.—JOHN P. HUBBARD, Esq., one of the keepers recently discharged from the Auburn Prison, by Inspector RHODES, has instituted proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law under which a single member of the Board of Inspectors has heretofore exercised the power of suspending officers, and appointing others to discharge the duties of those suspended. The point, as we understand it, is, that under section 4, of article 5 of the Constitution of this State, the Legislature could not confer any such power on a single Inspector. The paragraph in the Constitution reads as follows: "Said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein."—*Auburn Union.*

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19.

$800	Ohio State 6s, '60	99¾	300	Reading R.	s10 46
26,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	89	200	do	45½
1,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	500	do	s60 45¾
5 000	do	b60 94¾	600	do	b60 45¾
1.000	N. C. State 6s	95	300	do	bnw 45¾
23,000	Missouri 8s.	83¾	100	Ill. Central R.	b30 64¾
50,000	do	s60 83¾	11	Galena & Chicago R	94
10 000	do	s60 83	65	do	64¾
1.000	Cal. S. 7s, Bonds	81½	300	do	64¾
2,000	do	81¾	70	Mich. Cen. Railroad	44¼
4.000	Br. C. W. Loan	100	124	do	44
1 000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	88	50	do	s30 43½
4 000	Mich. S. 1st M 8s.	79	50	do	s30 43
5 000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	15½	50	do	43¾
10 000	Bank of Commerce	97¾	50	do	s30 43½
15	do	97¾	100	do	43½
5	do	98	100	do	s15 43¼
40	Am. Ex. Bank	102	500	do	s15 43½
10	Park Bank	105	30	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	8
95	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71½	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S	25
259	do	71¾	150	do	24¾
850	N. Y. Central R.	75¾	100	do	b30 24¾
100	do	s3 75¾	400	do	s30 24¾
50	do	s30 75	100	do	s60 24¼
100	do	b30 75¾	100	do	b3 24¾
850	do	b60 75¾	170	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b10 61¾
400	do	75½	100	do	b60 61¾
100	do	s10 75	250	do	61¾
150	do	b3 75¼	200	do	b30 61¾
350	Erie Railroad	6¾	350	do	b60 61¾
47	do	7	100	do	61¾
200	Hudson River R.	33¾	50	do	s10 61¾
100	do	b30 33¾	200	do	s3 61¾
10	Nor. & Wor. R.	35	100	do	s30 61¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 26½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Cal. State 7s. bs	81	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 61¼
10.000	Missouri St. 6s.	83½	100	Reading Railroad	44¾
11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	88¾	200	do	44½
2.000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	83¾	300	do	b10 44¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 71	50	Mich. Central R.	43¼
55	do	71	350	do	43
100	do	70¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	24
100	Harlem R. Pd.	s60 36	500	do	23½
100	do	36¼	00	do	23¼
100	N. Y. Central R 2d	75	100	do	23
50	do	b30 75	100	do	s60 22½
550	do	74½	300	do	b3 23¼
100	Hudson River R.	33¾	300	do	s3 23¼
50	do	s30 33¼	100	do	s10 23¼
100	do	b60 33¾	50	do	s30 23¼
150	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	61¾	100	do	s10 23¼

TUESDAY, July 19—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Exchange, noticed for some days past, was renewed at the early Board this forenoon, but gradually yielded on most of the Share list as the dealings of Monday progressed; so that at 4 o'clock the reaction amounted to ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2 ₱ cent. on Reading, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Galena and Chicago, Michigan Central, and Chicago and Rock Island. The weakness in the Guaranteed Stock of Michigan Southern was quite marked at the Second Board, and to a certain extent affected the whole Western list. The stock was sold down to 23 ₱ cent., closing 23⅛@¼ ₱ cent., against 25¼ yesterday afternoon. Hudson River yielded but ¼ ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred ¾ ₱ cent.; and Pacific Mail ¾ ₱ cent. The closing price of New-York Central was 74¼@75, after some considerable sales at the morning Board at 75½ ₱ cent. The downward turn in the Share market had no decided influence on State Stocks or Reading Bonds, which sold at about yesterday's rates; but it afforded much embarrassment (the first since Friday last) to the speculators for the fall, and they were by no means reluctant to press their contracts accordingly. This change of confidence, on lower prices, is by no means to be wondered at, nor is it unusual, under similar circumstances, any more than the spirit evinced by the *Bulls* when prices tend upward. The last-named party have had something of a harvest for some days past, and not a few of them seemed disposed to-day to let the market down preliminary to a fresh turn in the opposite direction. It is not improbable that such will prove to be the course of prices in Reading and two or three of the Western Stocks, if not in New-York Central. The general market left off dull, and Share prices, for the most part, tame.

The market for Money undergoes no change in Discounts. The transactions of which we are advised to-day are on lists of September paper, or 60 days, first-class names, at 6 ₱ cent., and November, or four months, at 7 ₱ cent. There is a good demand for all prime bills within these dates and it is remarked by the Bill Brokers that our first-rate merchants, both in the line of Dry Goods and General Merchandise are putting out their names with commendable caution. On Demand Loan, the rates of Money this week are quoted by some of the Banks and Trust Companies somewhat firmer, ranging 5 to 6 ₱ cent.

The Exchanges for the Cunard steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, are not so active as by the packets at the close of last week. The offering of transient Bank bills, however, is small, and the standard Bankers, on the spot, are getting 110⅜ on London, 60 days' sight, and settling credits on the same terms. At the same time, short sight is made at 110⅛@110¾ on London, and f.5.10 on Paris. The engagements of Specie for this opportunity are moderate; less than half a million at 3 o'clock.

The Customs Duties yesterday were $351,000, and to-day $211,000, indicating the entry of several valuable cargoes from Europe by the German steamers and the *